

THE AMERICAN

20c · MARCH 1971

LEGION

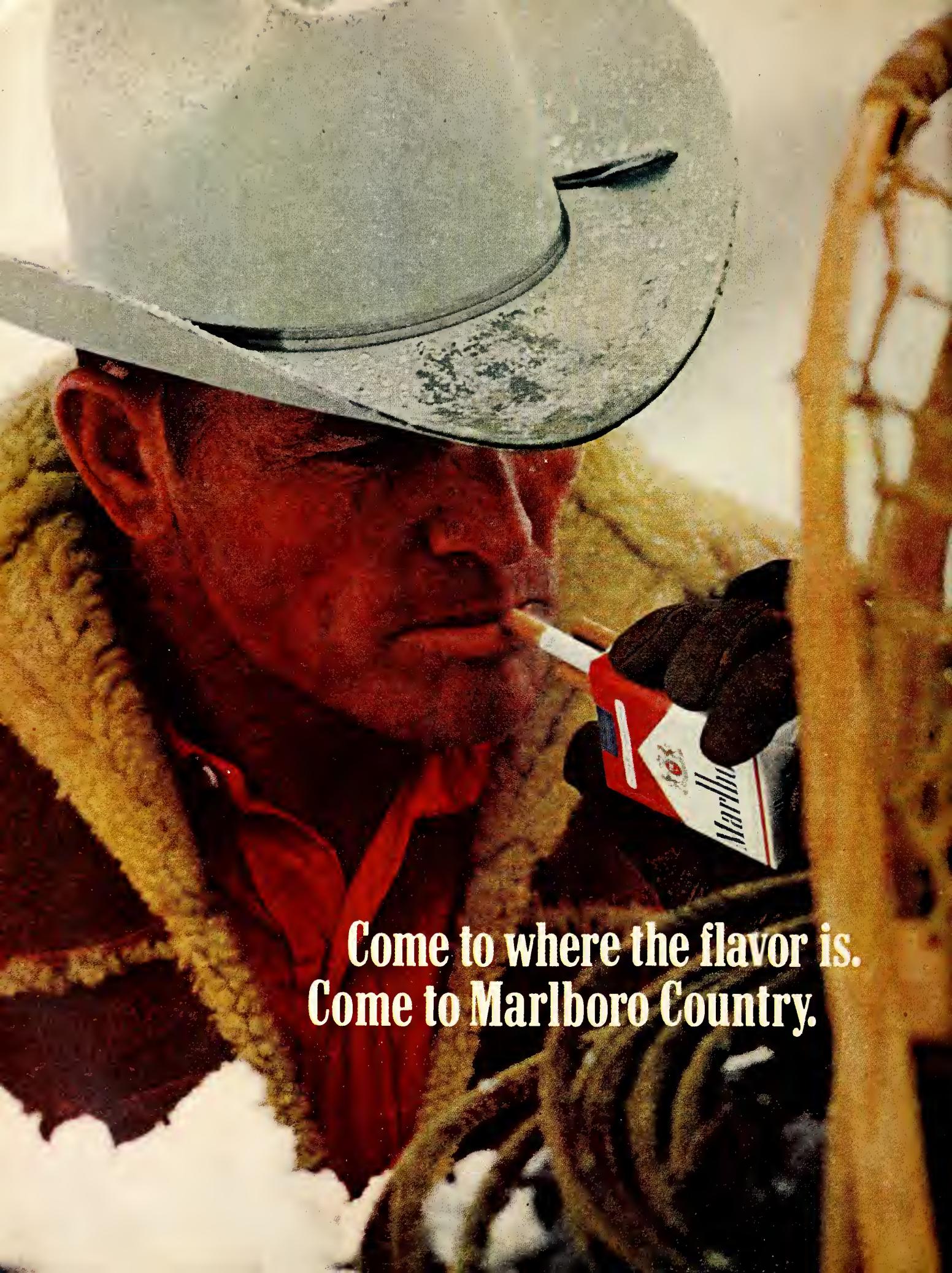
MAGAZINE

What Congress Learned About The "WEATHERMEN"



The Story of the Marines on
"THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"

•
A Look at
WEST GERMANY'S
ARMED FORCES



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LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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PART OF THE USO STORY

SIR: Thank you for remembering those performers who died in line of USO duty ("The Story of the USO," January). I was a major, Special Service officer, at the Seattle port of embarkation when the remains of three of these heroes—singer Adelaide Joy, dancer Maxine March and accordionist Christeen Street—arrived from Alaska in flag-draped coffins, for transshipment to their homes. They had, as I remember, hitchhiked a plane ride to a nearby town to get more make-up for their act! The pilot, in adverse weather, landed his seaplane on a rocky shoreline instead of water. It was my sad duty to furnish military escort for their change of transportation and to be a part of this escort.

LEONARD P. WARREN, AUS (Ret.)
Alexandria, La.

THE SST

SIR: Your article, "The Case for the Supersonic Transport" (December), is one of the finest constructive endorsements of an objective I have ever seen. It is factual and timely, and we in the Air Force Association are dedicated to the education of the public on what your writer, Harvey Ardman, so effectively refers to as "the catastrophe that awaits us if we pull a 'Model T' performance in plane making."

C. W. BURNETTE
Vice President (Northwest Region)
Air Force Association
Anchorage, Alaska

SIR: Your article was a valiant effort to justify the SST but I felt the argument was short-sighted. For too long the United States has ignored the environment for economic gain. I fail to see the justification.

SAMUEL J. BURRIS
Boise, Idaho

SIR: For several months, I have listened intently to all and any arguments pro and con surrounding the development of the SST. It has been confusing and particularly difficult for me because I am and have been a conservationist for many years when ours were the voices from the wilderness.

However, after reading Mr. Ardman's article, I have come to the conclusion, somewhat reluctantly, that our failure to support such a development could

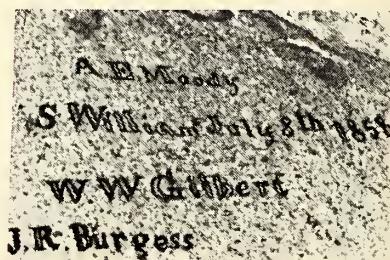
have more negative than positive results. I am painfully aware that it will create and cause major problems, but I am also of the opinion that these resultant problems can be dealt with. I am urging Congressional representatives in New York State to support legislation to continue this development.

EDWARD STEPHAN
Pittsford, N.Y.

WESTERN WAGON TRAILS

SIR: I enjoyed the story, "Life on the Western Wagon Trails" (January), very much but am sorry that the author, Lynwood Mark Rhodes, could use but five short lines to cover one of the most important stops on the weary trail which comes so close to my hometown. Independence Rock was, and is still, known far and wide as the "Great Register of the Plains," and with Plymouth Rock has gone down in history as one of the two most famous rocks on the continent. Here the travelers stopped for rest and fresh game and fish but best of all for their first good drinking water on the trip. Sweetwater it was; that's why the river coming down from South Pass was named as such. Today, one can climb to the top of the 300-foot, 23-acre rock and find thousands of inscriptions left by pioneers, some even leaving messages and all of them dated.

H. D. ALEXANDER
Lander, Wyo.



Independence Rock inscriptions.

SIR: Mr. Rhodes took an era that extended over many years of our American heritage—a heritage of much suffering, much to gain and much to lose. Yet made up of people who advanced into unknown territories, somewhat blindly, above all heroically, for deep in their hearts they knew that our country was to be a broad expanse of strength.

MAXINE MOSS, *Editor*
Muzzle Blasts
Friendship, Ind.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

SIR: We have just finished reading your very valuable article, "Are You Sure of Your Retirement Pension?" (December). Your reference to the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund was to the point, but we could have wished that you would have referred to more recent developments.

When the pension was reduced \$100 monthly to \$75, the Trustees promised to restore the cut at the earliest possible date. This was done. The pensions were increased to \$85 in February 1965 and to \$100 in October 1965. The amount was again increased to \$115 in July 1967 and to \$150 in August 1969. This has been done while Hospital and Medical Care costs have been soaring in spite of the slight relief to the Fund of Medicare. Inasmuch as the royalty has not been increased since 1952, there is a good likelihood that efforts will be made by the Union to seek higher revenue in the next contract. We merely bring this to your attention to point out that the production base on which the program is founded has overall been quite successful. At any rate, it was the very best—if not the only—way to finance a program for the miners in 1946. And with complete portability since its start.

HAROLD W. WARD, *Public Relations Officer*
UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund
Washington, D.C.

WARTIME SONGS

SIR: My heartiest congratulations to Louis Sobol for his fine article, "The Songs We've Sung in Wartime" (December). It brings back fond memories of my Army days, 1913-1919.

GUS ANDERSON
Fort Lee, N.J.

SEEKS CONTACT WITH NAVY VETS OF WW2 FLOWER CLASS CORVETTES

SIR: For a history of the Flower Class corvettes that served between the West Indies and the Arctic during WW2, we would like to get in touch with any Navy veterans who served aboard the following ships turned over to or built for the U.S. Navy: *Tempress*, *Surprise*, *Spry*, *Saucy*, *Restless*, *Ready*, *Impulse*, *Fury*, *Courage*, *Tenacity*, *Action*, *Brisk*, *Haste*, *Intensity*, *Might*, *Pert* and *Prudent*.

MICHAEL C. EASEY
104 Hambledon Road
Waterloo, England

INFO ON 73RD FIELD HOSPITAL SOUGHT

SIR: For work on a unit history of the 73rd Field Hospital, I would appreciate hearing from anyone having personal knowledge of the unit during WW2. Photographs, too, would be welcome.

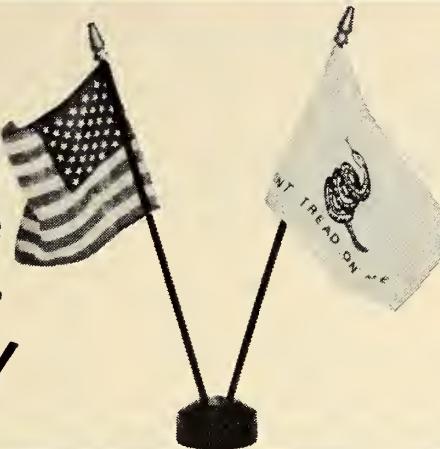
EDWARD W. SWART, 1LT.
M.S.C., 73rd Field Hospital
General Services Administration Bldg.
Hoyt Ave.
Binghamton, N.Y. 13901

CORRECTION

In a reference to Andrew Jackson's wife Rachel in the article, "A Look at the American Bison" (November), we stated that her life in the White House was made miserable by Washington society. Rachel never lived in the White House. As a prominent woman she was badgered by critics, but she died Dec. 22, 1828, some nine weeks before Jackson's inauguration.

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What Congress Learned About The "WEATHERMEN"

A condensation of what the House Internal Security Committee learned about the anarchistic "Weathermen," extracted from a special report issued in the fall of 1970 after years of hearings on the Students for a Democratic Society.

Excerpts from a Congressional report. Prefaced and condensed by the Editor.

IN RECENT YEARS, committees of Congress have held hearings into many aspects of organized riot, violence and sabotage in the United States.

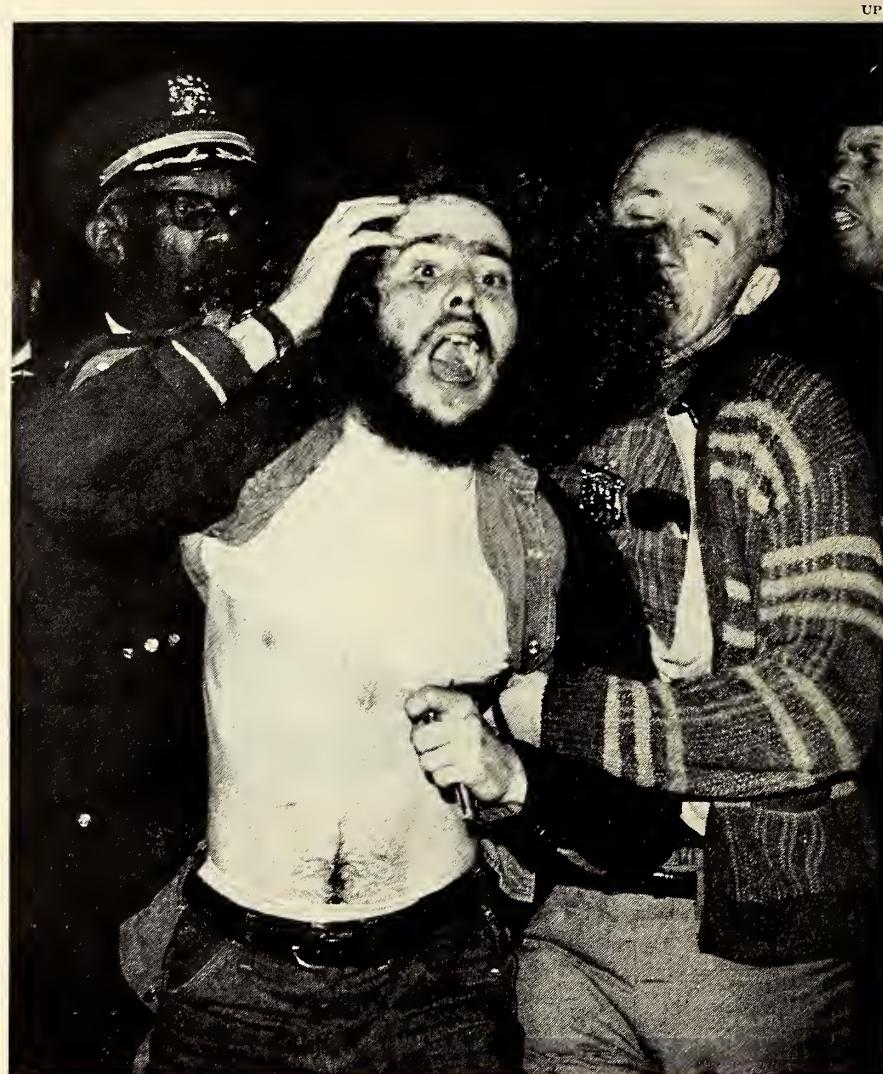
The published transcripts fill thousands of pages in dozens of volumes. Very little of what is in them ever comes through in detail to the general public. The massive volume alone prevents that. Among the published studies in the last two years is a series of hearings held by the House Committee on Internal Security looking into the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Readers will recognize the SDS as one of the central, increasingly anarchistic forces that have been connected with violence, rioting, arson and bombings on and off college campuses.

The House hearings on SDS filled so many volumes that last October 6 the Committee ordered a special one volume report to be printed that would summarize the guts of its lengthy hearings on SDS. This condensed version, entitled "Anatomy of a Revolutionary Movement: 'Students for a Democratic Society,'" is itself 175 pages long or several times the size of the magazine you are now reading.

According to the Committee report, the SDS was "born about 1960 and died in 1970." But the death was not one calling for a funeral. SDS had simply quarreled within and splintered itself out of its earlier form into fragments. Where there was one SDS in 1960, there remained in 1970 an SDS plus several offshoots, with many of the same people as avidly pursuing the same willfully destructive, antisocial, paranoid objectives—but in different directions.

Of all the splinter groups that came out of the SDS as the 1960 decade ended, the group which adopted the name "the Weathermen" has attracted the most attention because it has wantonly de-



Demonstrator is hustled off Columbia U. campus during student disorders in May 1968.

stroyed millions of dollars worth of property and maimed or killed a number of people in the process. The Weathermen's faction (which took its name from a line in a Bob Dylan song) is the logical residue of the parent SDS, which started peacefully, then moved toward

more and more violence and anarchy with the passage of each year, until it was essentially the simple tool of a military enemy of the United States in the old adult game of international power politics.

The special October 1970 report of



Top photo, Chicago police confront a mob of SDSers during Oct. 1969 street demonstrations. Below, militants struggle with policeman (note protective visor torn from his helmet). Violence left more than 50 persons injured, some 250 arrested.

the House Internal Security Committee devotes 38 pages to the Weatherman offshoot of the SDS. As even this is too long for our space, it is necessary here to edit it and condense it some more, to leave out some of the report and in some cases to rearrange the material for the better understanding of readers who have not had the privilege of reading the rest of the 175-page report.

What follows is in the main an extract from the Committee report, taking no more liberties than are needed for clarity and space. We begin with a brief

excerpt from the House report on the beginnings of the parent organization—the SDS.

"The SDS was founded in 1959-60 in seemingly relative innocence as a peacefully inclined left-leaning organization of students (on college campuses) seeking what it called 'reforms.' It languished at first. But as it became more militant, and turned toward radical leaders and activities, it attracted a growing following. In the mid-1960's its doors were opened to extremists bearing the banners of communism, anarchism and

nihilism. (Nihilism: the doctrine of a Russian pre-revolutionary party seeking to destroy social organizations through terror.) Membership may have reached 40,000.

"In the late 1960's its voice became more strident.

"Having organized for 'reform,' SDS now sought revolution. The leaders described themselves as revolutionary communists. They studied Marx, Lenin and 'the thoughts' of Mao Tse-tung, the Red Chinese Communist leader. They hero-worshipped Che Guevara, the Latin American Communist guerrilla fighter."

The SDS had a long and familiar history of campus violence behind it before 1969, when we pick up its thread again, some 112 pages later in the House report.

"The faction that emerged as the Weathermen gained control of SDS at the Chicago convention in 1969, when they filled most of the national offices. The group included Mark Rudd (born Rudnitsky and a leader of the earlier destruction on the Columbia campus), William Ayers, Jeff Jones and Bernardine Dohrn (now all wanted by the FBI).

"Inside sources at this time indicate

What Congress Learned About The "WEATHERMEN"

a falling out within SDS ranks over the wisdom of the extremely violent position of the new leadership faction as the best way to bring on a 'youth revolution.'

"SDS, under the new leaders, spoke of its goals in global terms, to help achieve world communism. The Weatherman position paper (a document of their own) called for white youth to organize into a fighting movement to operate as part of an international 'liberation army.' Specifics included: aid for the North Vietnamese and black nationalist revolutionaries in the United States, and ousting of the 'U.S. power structure.'

"Calling for eventual 'armed struggle,' the Weathermen declared that a revolutionary movement would become part of a 'revolutionary war' when it was powerful enough to defend itself militarily.

"Eventually, a revolutionary 'Marxist-Leninist' party should be formed after the fashion of Castroite guerrilla movements in Latin America. There was also a need for some kind of revolutionary mass base of persons, similar to the Red Guard in Communist China, with a 'full willingness to participate in the violent and illegal struggle,' according to the Weatherman position.

"National secretaries Mark Rudd and Bill Ayers, in a television interview in August 1969, described themselves as 'communists' who were allied with all the 'peoples of the world' struggling against so-called 'U.S. imperialism' and who did not think in terms of 'loyalty' to any particular Communist nation.

"A former member of the Weather-



Violence on and off campus: blast gutted Wisconsin U. research center (left). Above,

man faction explained to the House committee that the group saw itself as part of an international communist movement. The Weathermen, according to this source, disliked Soviet society on grounds that the use of wage incentives tended to restore competitive, capitalistic practices. They were most sympathetic to the Communist regimes of Cuba and China. The Weathermen organized into 'revolutionary collectives,' studied the writings of Marx, Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh and Che Guevara, but were most concerned about training

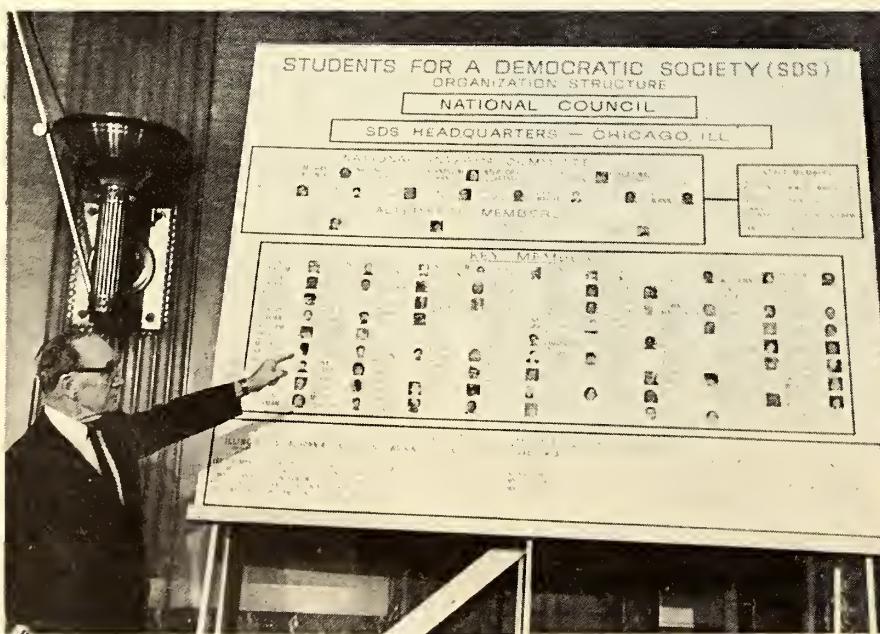
themselves to be full-time revolutionaries and working out a strategy particularly suitable to the conditions in the United States.

"A 'collective' was a new grouping devised by the Weathermen for its full-time organizers who would live, study and plan their organizing efforts together. SDS members engaged in mental and physical discipline in the hope of thereby becoming more effective revolutionaries. They practiced karate on the theory that the body could be used as a weapon, and engaged in self-criticism, as well as receiving criticism from other members of the group, in imitation of what they understood to be part of the Red Chinese program.

"The Weathermen put their tactics into practice in the summer of 1969. Testimony showed that SDS concentrated on organizing high school students and teen-age dropouts in Columbus and Akron, Ohio; Detroit, and Pittsburgh. Columbus, Akron and Detroit served as summer project headquarters. Other youths in community colleges and in the armed services were also included in SDS' organizing efforts. The ultimate recruitment of these youths into SDS was a prime purpose of the summer project, as well as the development of experience among the organizers to help SDS to become a mobilized fighting force.

"SDS'ers were expected to form revolutionary collectives during the summer and to organize groups trained in karate, street mobility and emergency first aid. The police and the Army were the pros-

UPI



Sen. John McClellan, chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, points to complex organization chart of the SDS during Senate hearings on the group.



rampage on UCal's Santa Barbara campus ended with burning of nearby Bank of America. Right, bombed federal building in Rochester, N.Y.

pective targets for those who were being trained by SDS.

"In Columbus, about 30 SDS members, living a semi-communal life in three residences, participated. Only about six were from Columbus, however. Funds from temporary jobs and aid from parents supported their activity.

"SDS posters in Columbus announced that the object of the summer program there was to develop 16-year-old communist guerrillas to help smash the 'pig power structure.'

"SDS members offered free beer and

wine and a display of weaponry as organizing measures to entice young teenagers to join them at the Columbus collectives for more discussion on their program. The general thrust of the SDS 'pitch' to teenagers was that they should provoke the police and create confrontations which in turn would develop sympathy for their cause.

"Youths in a lower income neighborhood in Columbus were told by the SDS organizers that the poor should take money from the rich so all would be equal. To accomplish this, the recruits

should 'knock off the police and burn down the stores and stuff like that, so that they can get the money.'

"While SDS perpetrated acts of vandalism in Columbus and expended considerable efforts to organize youth, a committee witness testified that SDS' summer program failed as a recruitment measure. For example, by mid-August, SDS members found themselves engaged in fist fights with youths from lower-income families who believed that SDS' middle-income members didn't understand the problems of the poor.

"SDS organizers had talked about getting and using guns and running around the streets, particularly at their proposed 'national action' in Chicago in the fall. Some Columbus youths who had lived and run in the streets as youngsters believed that this was just 'romantic' talk. The SDS'ers in Columbus had access to a mimeograph machine which was the property of a church.

"During July 1969, SDS carried its summer program into Garfield High School in Akron, Ohio, and invited the students who were taking summer courses to go outside with them for talks. Leaflets, which equated the role of teachers with that of the police, were distributed in the classroom. Recruitment at this high school was also a failure because student interest ranged from disinterest to active antagonism against SDS. SDS organizers in Akron, as in Columbus, included members from other parts of Ohio and from other States. Also, as in Columbus, three houses, or so-called collectives, were rented for the

WIDE WORLD



SDS and anti-SDS students battle at U. of Washington in Seattle following attempt of SDSers to close down office used for corporate and military recruiting on campus.

purpose of providing SDS members with living quarters and temporary local headquarters.

"In preparation for its summer program in Detroit, SDS rented a number of dwellings in the city. Orientation meetings were conducted by Weatherman William Ayers, national 'education' secretary, on the weekend of May 31-June 1. SDS organizers studiously prepared themselves by reviewing the income level and ethnic background of the inhabitants in various sections of the city, as well as the situation (i.e., agitational potential) in local high schools.

the same unsatisfactory response from the students at Macomb County Community College in Warren, Mich., as their SDS colleagues had received in Ohio. Ten young women disrupted an exam on July 31 at the college by making speeches, sprinkled with obscenities, on the subjects of women's liberation, the war in Vietnam and black 'oppression' in America. One committee witness said that the antics of these women would more likely drive students further away from SDS' views.

“Vandalism in the form of slogans

suggested that travelers to Chicago bring helmets, goggles, bail money, and 'boots for running and kicking.'

"On September 3, 1969, following plans formulated at a Midwest Regional SDS Conference in Cleveland, August 29-31, SDS moved into Pittsburgh with two dozen demonstrators, only two of whom were Pennsylvanians. Participants came from Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, New Jersey and Colorado. As in many SDS summer actions else-



Here and on following pages are some Weathermen sought by

and in the labor sector. Organizers were also advised of what procedure to follow if arrested.

"On May 30 and 31, at a rock festival at the State fairgrounds near Detroit, mimeographed leaflets were circulated to high school youths inviting them to get acquainted with SDS over the summer months. As in the other summer programs in urban areas, SDS placed emphasis on recruiting youths to attend its forthcoming, so-called 'national action' in Chicago, in October. SDS also wished to build up a permanent Detroit organization. SDS members made appearances at the Henry Ford Community College, at rock concerts, drive-ins, and at a suburban beach. Working youths, high school students, 'freaks,' and 'greasers' represented the types of persons SDS sought to enlist in its activities.

"The Detroit SDS members met with

painted on walls and walkways was employed against five Detroit high schools, followed up by the distribution of propaganda leaflets. These high schools were also invaded by SDS activists who chanted slogans and handed out literature. Violence broke out at one high school when 15 non-student demonstrators attacked two teachers, one a man and the other a woman.

"SDS literature invited students to join SDS' revolutionary youth movement and to join the fight on the side of the "Vietnamese people" in North and South Vietnam, and the so-called black liberation fighters in the United States.

"An organizing technique used in Detroit by SDS included a street action to prepare demonstrators for the proposed 'national action,' which would include street fighting in Chicago. The focal point of this street action was Detroit's Wayne State University. SDS leaflets

where, women of what the Weathermen called their 'red army' were in the vanguard. Twenty young women commandeered the facilities, including the mimeograph machine, of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in Pittsburgh to produce propaganda leaflets for high school actions which began on September 4. Protests from six AFSC staffers were ignored by the SDS women who threatened them with violence.

"At noon on September 4, about 50 young females invaded the South Hills High School in Pittsburgh, distributed leaflets and disrupted classes. Twenty to 25 young women ran through the hallways chanting slogans. Some reportedly lifted their blouses and T-shirts to display bare breasts. Twenty-six demonstrators were placed under arrest. They were subsequently found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined. SDS leaflets urged students to go to Chicago and participate

in the 'national action' planned by the 'Weatherman' leadership of SDS.

"Committee witnesses said that SDS tactics in Pittsburgh were ineffective as a recruiting technique. The SDS 'women's militia,' had even alienated local members of SDS, including members of the University of Pittsburgh chapter, by their expressions of contempt of the [less violent] work of that chapter.

"All the above-mentioned summer action programs were, in effect, preparatory training courses for SDS' mass 'national action' planned for Chicago, October 8-11, 1969. Arrangements for the so-called 'national action' were made at

investigation revealed that one of the occupants of the vehicle and three other youths—all Weathermen from Baltimore, Md.—had recently purchased nearly \$300 worth of similar materials from a Washington, D.C., firm. All were subsequently arrested for mob action during the Weathermen's 'national action' in Chicago.

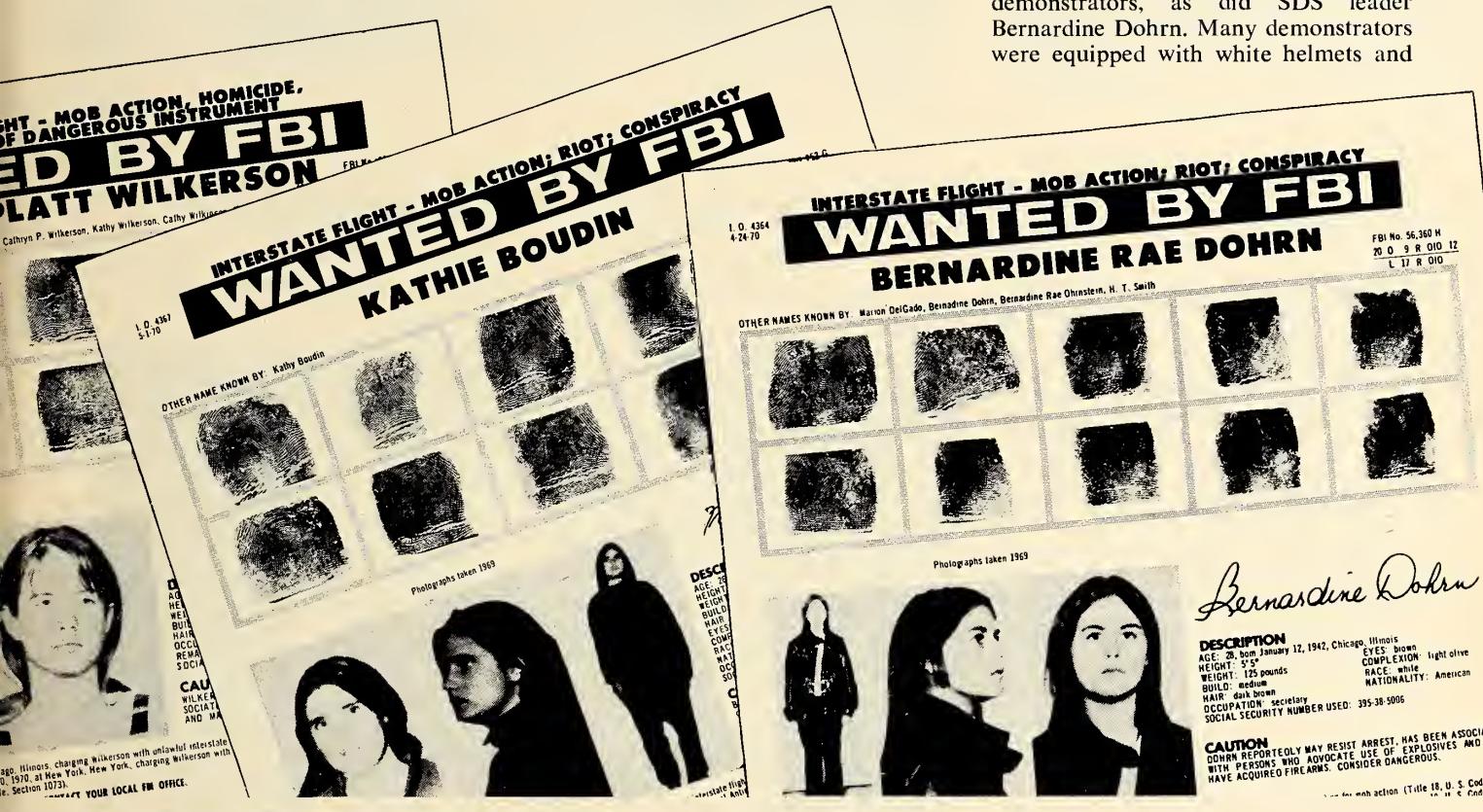
The SDS national office had sent out notices to its members offering medical and legal aid for those who came to tear apart 'pig city.' Potential demonstrators were advised to take first-aid training and to become familiar with 'street' medi-

their own 'local actions,' based upon their October experience in Chicago, it would prove helpful if the members of such units knew each other before taking part in the 'national action.'

"SDS also arranged for 'Movement centers' where 'national action' participants could eat, sleep, plan and organize their 'affinity' groups.

"Meanwhile, another SDS faction, which differed ideologically and operationally with Weatherman, planned rival demonstrations at the same time in Chicago.

"During the 4-day 'action,' SDS founder Tom Hayden addressed the demonstrators, as did SDS leader Bernardine Dohrn. Many demonstrators were equipped with white helmets and



FBI. All are under indictment, chiefly in Detroit and Chicago.

a meeting held in Cleveland, August 29-31, 1969. Mark Rudd, SDS' chief executive, predicted that the Chicago action would bring 'thousands and thousands' of young people to Chicago to fight the Government and the police. SDS intended to bring youngsters to Chicago for further training as part of a fighting revolutionary youth movement. The Chicago action allegedly would mark the opening of a 'second front' [i.e., for the Vietcong]. It would bring the Vietnam war to America.

"From October 9-11, 1969, the SDS national Weatherman leadership and its supporters engaged in repeated violent confrontations with the Chicago police.

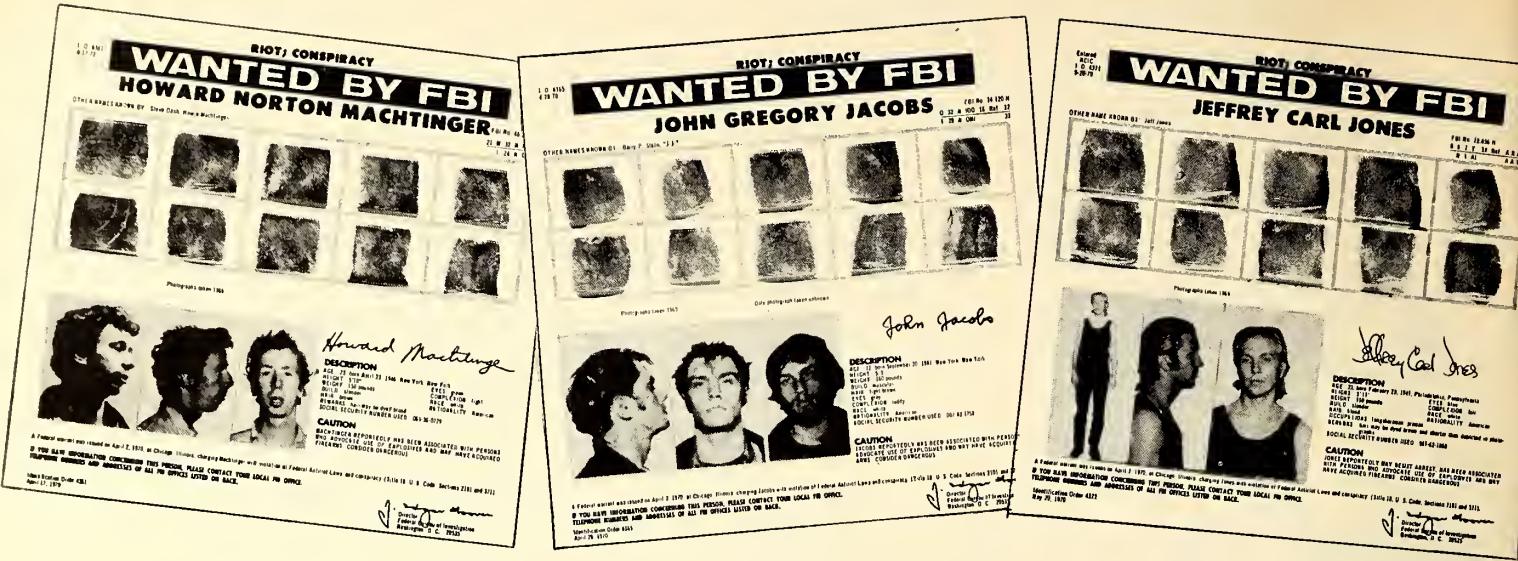
"A week prior to the 'national action,' Washington, D.C., police stopped a vehicle occupied by several members of SDS. In the auto were 10 three-foot lengths of quarter-inch chain, 10 steel helmets, and 12 gas masks. Committee

cine. SDS suggested that as much bail money as possible be brought to Chicago. Lawyers would also be on call. Militant wall posters, prepared and distributed for posting around Chicago, stated that SDS'ers had 'to actively fight.' SDS was bringing 'the war home' and 'Amerika' would be 'the final front.'

"An instructive article in SDS publication *New Left Notes* in September expounded on the virtues of street fighting by so-called 'affinity groups.' An 'affinity group,' as defined by SDS, was a group of people who had some reason for 'hanging together.' It was composed of youths who trusted each other, went around or attended school together. The advantage of these small-group operations was not merely that of street mobility, but also in a 'tight scene' [i.e., a fight] with the police it would prove advantageous. Since these groups were expected to return home and conduct

heavy sticks to some of which were attached Vietcong flags. Some demonstrators had 6-inch lengths of 1- or 1/2-inch pipe. Four SDS'ers were arrested and charged with possession of Molotov cocktails.

"Violence reached a climax on the final day of the SDS 'national action.' Hundreds of demonstrators marching in downtown Chicago suddenly went on a rampage. Rocks, railroad flares and lengths of chain were pulled from beneath the garments of demonstrators and used to break windows of stores and autos along the parade route. Some demonstrators charged headlong into police officers, more than 50 of whom were injured before the rioting was quelled. An assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago was completely paralyzed from the neck down for weeks after he was assaulted by one of the demonstrators.



CONTINUED What Congress Learned About The "WEATHERMEN"

"The hearings disclosed that only 600 youths, instead of the predicted 'tens of thousands,' made an appearance in Chicago. The police made 283 arrests, of which 83 were females. Of those arrested, 108 were students. The participants came from 25 states, the District of Columbia and Canada, revealing the mobility of some SDS activists.

"The rival group, called Revolutionary Youth Movement II, in contrast to the destructive mob actions of Weatherman SDS'ers, conducted a non-violent, orderly demonstration. RYM II rallies were aimed to enlist support from 'exploited' workers at the International Harvester Tractor Works and at the Cook County Hospital.

"A committee investigator testified that while RYM II did not reject Weatherman's position on armed revolutionary struggle in America, it believed that this struggle should wait until the revolutionary forces and the 'masses' were prepared for it.

"The 'national action,' to some observers, signaled a striking application of the turn by an SDS faction from 'resistance' and 'provocation' tactics to the tactics of premeditated physical attacks or 'combat.' The new tactics were in keeping with the Weatherman's repeated proclamations at this time that 'the revolution is on' in the United States."

The Chicago "action" marked a major split in SDS. The Weathermen were moving too fast to suit some of the national leaders and many of the local chapters. They feared that SDS would be too soon isolated as a criminal group and lose the protective cloak of a "student protest" outfit which had sheltered it in the eyes

of campus officials, had given it apologetic treatment in the reporting of many of the news media, and helped get new student recruits. They said, correctly, that such extreme violence before the movement was strong enough would "turn off" large numbers of people whom they hoped to lure into their following. The Weathermen cared not. Increasing numbers of them were going on FBI wanted lists or were under indictment for criminal actions in various states, and they were about to "go underground," to carry on by themselves in a nationwide campaign of sneak sabotage.

The House report continues:

"The last public meeting held by the Weathermen, after what observers labeled the Chicago 'fiasco,' was a National Council meeting at Flint, Mich., December 26-31, 1969. Dubbed the 'war council' by the Weathermen, its 400 participants were not all supporters of the 'fighting in the streets' line. A number of radicals reported being turned off by Weatherman discussions of violence for the sake of violence, which included expressions of delight by a national officer over a then recent mass murder allegedly carried out by a group of hippie cultists in California.

"Committee investigation disclosed that publications available at the war council included a manual on the purchase, handling and firing of various types of guns. The manual was titled 'Firearms and Self-Defense, a Handbook for Radicals, Revolutionaries and Easy Riders,' published in December 1969 by an International Liberation School, Berkeley, Calif.

"The tone of the council meeting was carried out in the decorations as well. From the ceiling of the meeting hall

hung a 6½-foot cardboard replica of a machine gun.

"Following the October street violence in Chicago, a former Weatherman stated that many members left SDS—sending membership well below the 300-400 estimated to be in the faction as of the time of the 'national action.' Former SDS chapters which did not agree with the Weatherman off-campus line were simply not recognized by Weatherman as belonging to SDS, the committee was informed. There was little to appeal to a college youth in the Weatherman's position that youths should quit school to join a movement of revolutionary cadres and that all schools should be shut down. Some chapters publicly changed their names or dissolved in an effort to disassociate themselves from Weatherman violence.

"An ex-Weatherman accurately predicted that remaining Weatherman activists would operate underground in 1970.

"The rival faction of the Chicago-based SDS, headed by Mike Klonsky and dubbed Revolutionary Youth Movement II, operated as an 'internal' faction from shortly before the June 1969 national SDS convention until November of the same year.

"The position paper of RYM II (its own statement of its aims) that was submitted to the June convention, showed that its backers had agreed to support the idea of an eventual armed struggle. It supported creation of a revolutionary youth movement which would work toward such goals, but differed from the Weatherman in urging that SDS tactics be aimed at winning masses of supporters. Workers, young and old, and members of minority groups could become allies if SDS worked to support



the needs of such groups and did not engage in self-isolating, super-militant acts, RYM II claimed.

“Eventual violent revolution in the United States was foreseen and expressed in near-orthodox Marxist terms.

RYM II declared, for example, that the U.S. ‘ruling class’ must be deposed by the ‘proletariat’ in a ‘violent civil war,’ following which a ‘dictatorship of the proletariat’ would be established. The role of the revolutionary youth move-

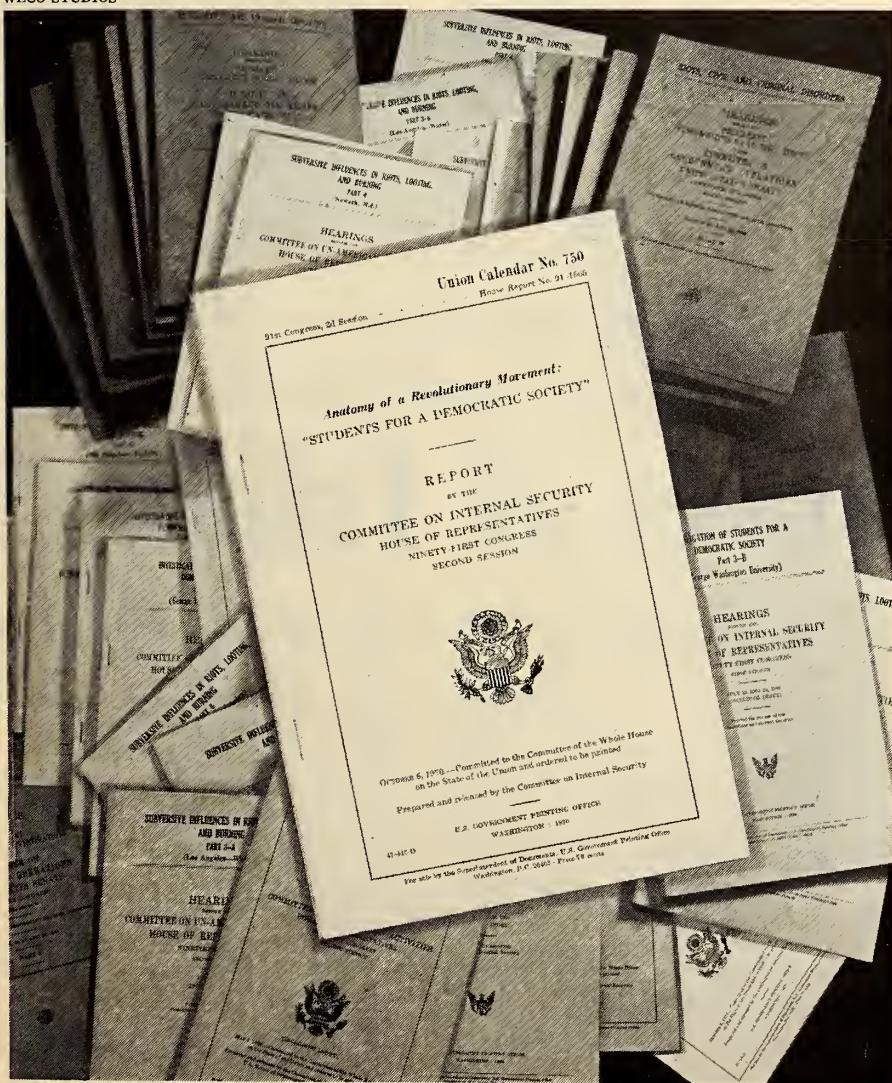
ment was to ‘seed’ a larger movement and help to create the ‘revolutionary cadre’ needed to develop a ‘communist’ party to lead the revolution. SDS members were to ‘take seriously the job of helping to build the communist party’ and begin by studying ‘revolutionary principles of organization as Lenin, Mao, and others have written about them,’ and by taking communist ideology ‘to the mass of the people.’

“In Chicago, the rival RYM II collaborated in the demonstrations with local organizations of the Black Panthers and Young Lords and expressed itself as concerned about various community problems around which those other organizations had been campaigning. Disagreement with the Weathermen’s tactics—which RYM II described as alienating rather than winning friends for a revolutionary youth movement in America—culminated in the physical separation of the faction at a national conference at Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., November 28-30, 1969.

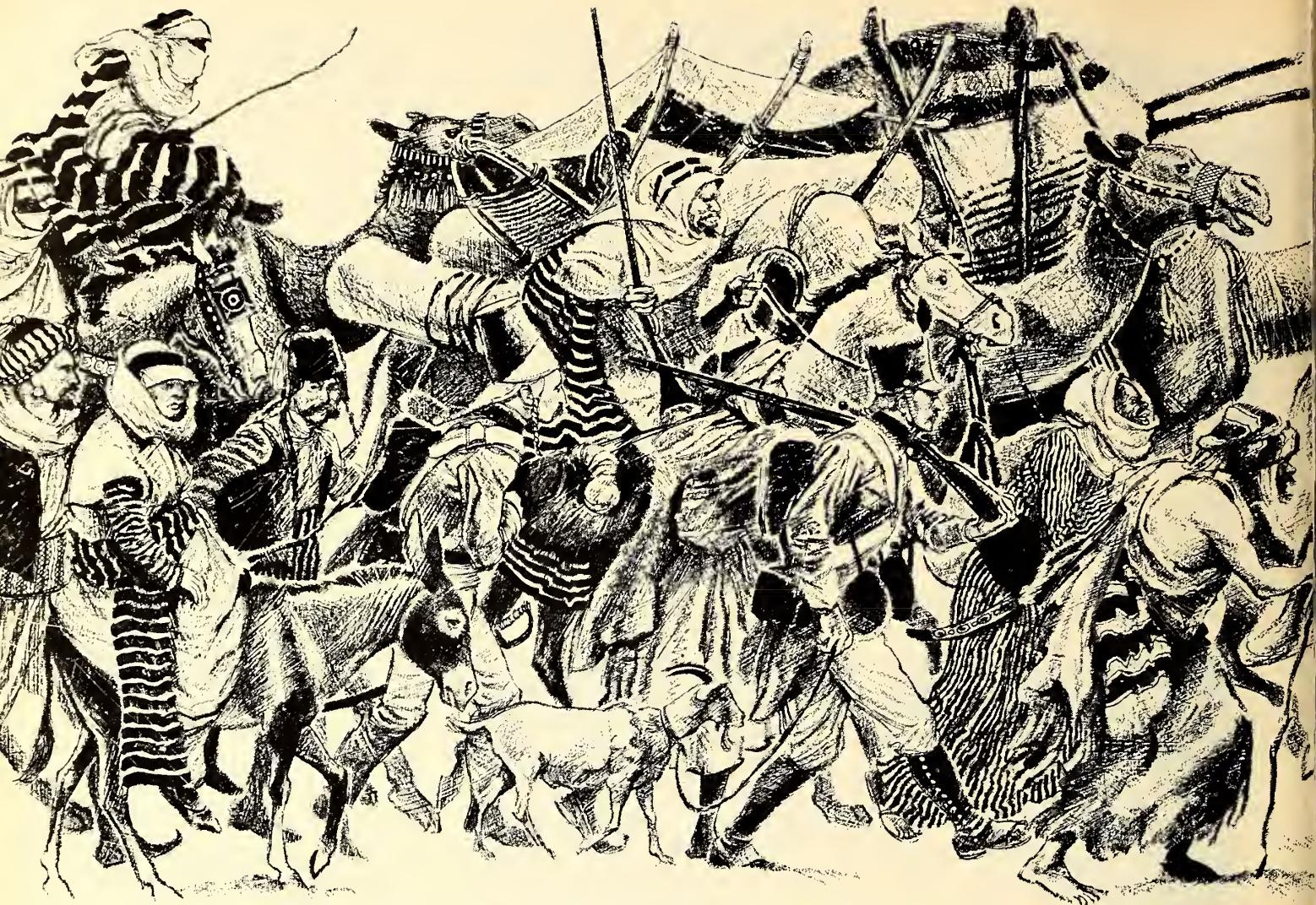
“According to reports in the underground press, the result of the conference was a new, independent organization known as the Revolutionary Youth Movement. Completely dominated by women, RYM reportedly would stress support of an ‘anti-imperialist’ and black liberation struggle in the U.S. albeit in solidarity with North Vietnam, Cuba and Red China.”

The news media have told the American people very little about the Progressive Labor Party (or PLP) and this is a dereliction on the part of the media. Indeed, some of the media would have to drop some of their postures about the “student” nature of much of our internal anarchy if they were to tell their readers and listeners about PLP in plain language. The PLP, which does very little in

(Continued on page 36)



Extent of volume of Congressional hearings on various aspects of looting, rioting and anarchy. Top volume is one from which excerpts appear here.



Commanded by "Gen." William Eaton, eight Marines, a Navy midshipman, Greek soldiers of fortune and some

THE STORY OF THE MARINES ON “The Shores of Tripoli”

An account of a mission in 1805 that set tradition for the Marine Corps.

By HARVEY ARDMAN

WHEN WE HEAR the Marine Corps Hymn, the words "From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli" refer to actual events. The phrase "halls of Montezuma" bears on the war with Mexico, and its origins are probably better known than are the earlier events in Tripoli. ". . . to the shores of Tripoli" goes back to 1805 and the war with the Barbary pirates. Any Marine knows all about what the Marines did then, but the rest of us are probably more familiar with the purely naval events of the time than with the fantastic events ashore.

Eight Marines, a Navy midshipman,

an American envoy, some professional Greek soldiers and several hundred Arabs marched across 520 miles of North African desert to put an end to the plundering of American merchant ships and the enslaving of their crews by the Barbary States' pirates.

If it weren't for the perseverance and discipline of the Marines and their Greek companions the whole thing might go down as comic opera in the long view of history. But the tenacity of the Marines to see their mission through makes "the shores of Tripoli" a fitting historical model for all later Marines, if not a near disagreee for many others involved. The Marines were frus-

trated in their fantastic march quite as much by their Arab allies and their home government as by their enemy. They came out of it with not quite all the honors that could be attributed to the land portion of the campaign. Since it was a success, the little band of Marines richly deserves to be remembered in song and held up as a model, just as a few names in Naval history are as well remembered for their valiant part in the affair afloat.

The story begins with the unique history of piracy that faced the new American nation. Hundreds of American seamen sailing the Mediterranean and the North African Atlantic coast had been



400 Arab cavalry begin their 520-mile trek across the Libyan desert.

captured and dozens of American merchant ships taken and stripped by the four Barbary States. They were Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Tripoli, whose lands stretched for 2,000 miles along the northern coasts of Africa.

Such pirates had been terrorizing the Mediterranean and the Atlantic for more than 20 centuries, while the greatest sea powers of all time—England, France and Spain—had failed to put them out of business for keeps.

When America won the Revolutionary War she lost the protection of the British fleet and promptly became a prime target for the pirate nations. These pirates *were* national and not private. The economy of the Barbary States was based on piracy. Plundered ships supplied them with goods, while enslaved crews provided hard labor. Huge ransom for prisoners and tributes from nations willing to buy immunity supplied millions in cash each year.

Things became even more complicated. European nations were becoming involved in wars of their own in the late

1700's, which bogged down their sea trade and opened more trade opportunities for neutral America. Britain, particularly, was delighted that the pirates were keeping the American ships from taking best advantage of the situation. The pirates, on their part, found American ships the juiciest picking in an era when war was keeping other nations' ships in port or only seeing them go abroad with strong escorts.

In 1783, England's Lord Sheffield proclaimed the value of the pirates to the European nations in keeping down American competition. And France's King Louis XIV is reported to have said that "if there were no Algeria, we would have to invent one."

American shipping was hurting so badly that Congress appointed the venerable Benjamin Franklin, John Adams (soon to be our second President) and Thomas Jefferson (soon to be our third) to try to negotiate treaties with the Barbary States in 1785. At that time, though, America lacked the strength to do anything but buy her way out.

For a while, that was enough. The three negotiators succeeded in making a peace treaty with Morocco at little cost. That went far to remove the threat to U.S. shipping in the Atlantic, since Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States.

But Algeria, the most warlike and powerful of the four pirate nations, proved more stubborn. Adams wanted to pay off Algeria, but Jefferson didn't.

Meanwhile, Algeria continued to plunder U.S. ships and enslave their seamen. The three American negotiators returned home, having failed in Algeria, Tripoli and Tunis.

Finally, in Sept. 1795, after nearly ten years of bargaining, an American negotiator and the Dey of Algeria reached an agreement. America would pay the then outlandish sum of \$642,500, plus \$21,600 a year in naval stores, plus two small ships, in return for the safety of her merchant ships sailing the Mediterranean.

This settlement turned out to be a monstrous mistake.

Shortly afterward, treaties were signed with Tunis and Tripoli—before the terms of the Algerian settlement were made public. These much weaker countries received far smaller tributes than their powerful neighbor.

It wasn't long before Tunis and Tripoli (now called Tunisia and Libya) felt they'd gotten the short end of the stick. The Bey of Tunis got \$107,000. The Pasha of Tripoli received almost a token payment—\$56,486, and some presents. Both, especially the Pasha, were itching to break their new treaties as soon as they heard what Algeria got.

By Feb., 1799, with a shaky peace prevailing between the U.S. and the four pirate nations, three new American consuls began their duties in North Africa, to see that the treaties were observed.

Two of the three were completely familiar with the situation. Richard O'Brien and James Cathcart had both been captured by Algerian pirates in 1785. Both had been loosely imprisoned there for nearly 15 years. Cathcart rising to the position of the Dey's chief "Christian" clerk. Both had helped the United States haggle with several Barbary States at earlier periods. Unlike the third man, who was new to the scene, they were used to haggling.

The third was 32-year-old William Eaton, an ex-sergeant in the Revolutionary War and a compatriot of "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the Ohio Indian wars. In the next five years, Eaton's strong personality dominated American diplomacy in the Mediterranean. His boldness set the tone for U.S. international relations for years. And his adventures brought lasting glory and fame to the Marine Corps.

According to contemporary portraits,

Eaton looked a little like the movie star Glenn Ford. His complexion was a bit ruddy. He had large, expressive, penetrating blue eyes that easily reflected authority or impatience. His mouth was large and his forehead retreated above the eyes, then rose craggily.

Eaton was put in charge of U.S. relations with Tunis, Cathcart with Tripoli and O'Brien, consul general for the area, was stationed in Algeria. They arrived in Algeria first, and were invited to an audience with the Dey.

Eaton later described it, his first con-

tact with a Barbary potentate:

"After winding through a maze of dark corridors, we arrived at the private chamber of the Dey. Here, we took off our shoes and, entering the cave—for so it seemed, with small apertures of light with iron grates—we were shown to a huge, shaggy beast, sitting on his rump upon a low bench, covered with a cushion of embroidered velvet, with his hind legs gathered up like a tailor, or a bear. On our approach to him, he reached out his forepaw as if to receive something to eat. Our guide exclaimed

'Kiss the Dey's hand!' The consul general (O'Brien) bowed *very elegantly* and kissed it, and we followed his example in succession. The animal seemed at that moment to be in a harmless mood. He grinned several times, but made very little noise. Having performed this ceremony, and standing a few moments in silent agony, we had leave to take our shoes and other property and leave the den without any other injury than the humility of being obliged in this involuntary manner to offend common decency. Can any man believe that this elevated brute has seven kings of Europe, two republics and a continent tributary to him, when his whole naval force is not equal to two line of battleships? It is so."

Eaton was appalled by his country's handling of the hostilities with Algeria. "The U.S. set out wrongly and have proceeded so," he wrote to the Secretary of State. "Too many concessions have been made to Algeria. There is but one language which can be held to these people and this is *terror*."

The more Barbary nations Eaton saw, the angrier he got. Not a single one of them, he found, had a navy really worth talking about. The ships were almost invariably small and rotten, commanded by near incompetents. The only reason the Barbary pirates had managed to succeed in their chosen trade, Eaton believed, was that they had perfected the technique of stopping and boarding unarmed ships.

"What would the world say if Rhode Island should arm two old merchantmen, put an Irish renegade in one and a Methodist preacher in the other and send them to demand a tribute of the Grand Signor [ruler of Turkey]?" The demands of the Barbary pirates, Eaton thought, were equally absurd.

Just as the new consuls were settling down, trouble began anew.

After he'd learned of the huge cash settlement the United States had paid Algeria, Yusuf Karamanli, the Pasha of Tripoli, became more incensed that his country had signed the "cheapest" peace treaty with the United States.

Almost before James Cathcart had occupied the U.S. consulate in Tripoli, the Pasha was demanding more expensive gifts, larger cash payments and, most important, ships to match those Algeria had been given.

Cathcart argued with the Pasha for almost a year. Finally, on May 14, 1801, Yusuf ordered the consulate flagpole chopped down, the traditional Barbary way of declaring war. Cathcart packed up and fled to Tunis, joining Eaton there.

All the other Barbary States watched greedily. If the United States reacted

No.	Names	Rank	Date of Established	When first up to	Remarks.
1	Edmund Prentiss	Sgt ^t	Sept ¹ 1802	Aug ¹ 1803	Transferred to the Congress unit for duty
2	William Williams	1st Lt	June 1 st 1803	Dec ¹ " "	Aug ¹ 1803
3	Matthew Campbell	Cpl ^t	Aug ¹ 1803	Aug ¹ "	Promoted to Sgt ^t Aug ¹ 1803
4	James Monroe	Cpl ^t	" 18	July 15 th 1803	
5	Abraham Henshaw	Private			From Eng ^t Phila. newspaper
6	Simon Sanders	Pr ^t ser	Sept ¹ 1803	Nov ¹⁵ 1803	
7	David Thomas	Private	Sept ¹ 1803	Sept ¹ 1803	
8	Christopher Hart	"	Sept ²³ 1803	Sept ¹ 1803	
9	Thomas Craig	"	Sept ²⁹ 1803	Sept ¹ 1803	Along River Stevens
10	John Miller	"	" 29	Dec ¹⁵ 1803	Returned home at Demer. 1 st Dec ¹⁵ 1803
11	Edwards Stewart	"	Aug ¹ 1803	Sept ¹ 1803	Arrd at Demer. 30 May 1803
12	Josiah L. Wickenden	"	Sept ²⁶ 1803	Aug ¹ 1803	
13	Luc Whittle	"	" 3		Arrd Nov ¹ 1803 at Syracuse
14	Bernard Early	"	Sept ¹⁴ 1803	Aug ¹ 1803	
15	Patrick Dwyer	"	Sept ²⁶ 1803	Sept ¹ 1803	Transferred to the Congress unit for duty
16	Anthony Buzgal	"	" 27	Aug ¹ 1803	Aug ¹ 1803
17	Thompson, Webster	"	Aug ¹⁰ 1803	Aug ¹ 1803	♦
18	Bernard O'Brien	"	" 19	Aug ¹ 1803	Promoted to Corp ^t Aug ¹ 1803
19	William Morgan	"	" 18	Sept ¹ 1803	
20	Prinias Phelps	"	" 3	Sept ¹ 1803	
1	William Fisher	"	Sept ¹⁵ 1803	Oct ¹⁵ 1803	
2	Stewart Coates	"	Sept ¹⁵ 1803	Sept ¹⁵ 1803	
3	Joseph Joiners	"	Sept ¹⁶ 1803	Oct ¹⁵ 1803	8 Seaman
4	James Owens	"	"	Oct ¹⁵ 1803	
5	Joseph Nitotard	"	Sept ¹³ 1803	Oct ¹⁵ 1803	
6	Matthew Divine	"	Sept ¹³ 1803	Oct ¹⁵ 1803	
7	Levin Parker	"	Sept ¹⁵ 1803	Oct ¹⁵ 1803	
8	Geo. Herkinton	"	"	Oct ¹⁵ 1803	
9	James Malay	"	"	"	From the late Regt. Philadelphia
30	John Colishan	"	"	"	and have no ^t four months
47	Abraham Minnigh	"	"	"	pay from me. Commencing from
48	Frank Lively	"	"	"	the 1 st Jan ¹ 1803
53	Jacob Pipers	"	"	"	
					Aug ¹ 1803
					W. B. DUNN R.
					Lieut. Marines

The names of all eight Marines are not known. They are probably included in this muster roll of the *Argus*, intermixed with the *Argus'* own Marines. The muster roll is in Lt. O'Bannon's hand. The two dead men and the one wounded were in the shore party. Those promoted by O'Bannon probably were also. See end of article.



After the Revolution, the U.S. fleet, no longer protected by the British, became a prime target for Barbary pirates, who plundered ships, enslaved crews.

quickly and effectively to the Tripolitan threat, they'd honor their peace treaties. If not, the treaties with Tunis, Algeria and Morocco would be no more than scraps of paper.

All along, all three consuls had been imploring Washington to send a fleet of warships into the Mediterranean. Only a show of force, they said, could protect American merchantmen and make sure the treaties were observed.

Throughout 1799 and 1800, the United States had done nothing. Eaton, for one, was furious. "If Congress do not consent that the government shall send a force into these seas, at least to check the insolence of these scoundrels and to render themselves respectable, I hope they will resolve at their next session to wrest the quiver of arrows from the left talon of the eagle in their arms, and substitute a fiddle bow, or a segar . . ." he wrote the Secretary of State.

Finally, Congress acted. On May 20, 1801, a small task force sailed for the

Mediterranean—six days after Tripoli had declared war, but before Congress knew about it.

In charge of this squadron was Commodore Richard Dale, who'd been one of John Paul Jones' ablest lieutenants when the *Bonhomme Richard* had captured the British warship *Serapis* during the Revolutionary War.

He commanded four ships—two 44-gun frigates, the *President* and the *Philadelphia*, plus the 32-gun *Essex* and the 12-gun schooner *Enterprise*. It was a small fleet, to be sure, but it was all the United States could send. Jefferson, who'd been elected President in 1800, had inherited only 50 naval vessels of all classes from Adams' administration and he promptly inactivated most of the capital ships.

On June 30, Dale's squadron arrived at Gibraltar, which the United States, among other nations, used as a supply depot. To his surprise, he found that Tripoli had declared war.

At Gibraltar, Dale found two Tripoli-

tan cruisers about to make forays into the Atlantic in search of U.S. merchant ships. They were commanded by the chief Tripolitan admiral, Peter Lisle, a renegade Scot who had renamed himself Murad Rais. Dale left the *Philadelphia* to detain these ships and headed for Tripoli with the rest of his fleet.

He set up a partial blockade of the city of Tripoli. One of his ships managed to capture and disarm a large Tripolitan cruiser. But, with only three warships, Dale could do little else.

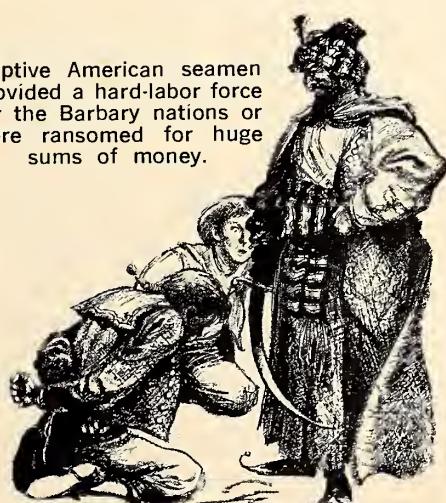
All three American consuls in North Africa were now frustrated and furious at U.S. naval impotence. Eaton's letters to various Congressmen were almost apoplectic with rage. Finally, he and Cathcart hit upon an imaginative plan to end U.S. troubles in the Barbary States. It involved Hamet (or Hamid), the elder brother of Yusuf, Pasha of Tripoli.

In 1762, Ali Karamanli had become Pasha. He had three sons, Hasan, Hamet and Yusuf, who was the youngest. In 1790, at the age of 20, Yusuf murdered his eldest brother, Hasan. In 1796, the old Pasha died—some say at Yusuf's hands—and Yusuf gained control of the army. When Hamet, his remaining elder brother and heir to the throne, shortly made the mistake of taking a vacation, Yusuf took over.

Frightened of his brother, Hamet and a few followers took refuge at the neighboring court of Tunis. There, in Dec. 1801, while Dale's squadron was demonstrating its weaknesses, Eaton met Hamet.

With a bit of inspiration from Cathcart, Eaton and Hamet dreamed up an almost classic scheme. First, Hamet would sign an agreement with Eaton amounting to a peace treaty on American terms. Then, Eaton would provide Hamet with a few American warships and some U.S. Marines. With these and with a few hundred of his faithful followers, Hamet would capture the city of Tripoli and oust Yusuf. Since Tripoli's

Captive American seamen provided a hard-labor force for the Barbary nations or were ransomed for huge sums of money.



CONTINUED

The Story of the Marines On "The Shores of Tripoli"

army and navy were absurdly small and terribly trained, Eaton was sure the venture would succeed.

There were a few flies in the ointment. Hamet had an apparently well-deserved reputation as an indecisive coward. That's why he hadn't retaken his throne. Even if Eaton could cajole Hamet into undertaking the adventure, he first had to convince the U.S. Government. And that wouldn't be easy, since Eaton had his own reputation to overcome—that of an overconfident, tactless, stubborn hothead.

While Eaton was plotting with Hamet, Congress was slowly awakening to the fact that America and Tripoli were at war and Jefferson started taking ships

embroidered sofa, with one Christian slave to hold his pipe, another to hand his coffee, and a third to fan away the flies. and when I reflect that the seat of my countrymen contributes to procure him this ease," he wrote a friendly Congressman. "It is still more grating that the Turk believes he has a right to demand this contribution and that we have not the fortitude to resist it." In the American language of the time, almost any Arab was a "Turk," and any westerner a "Christian."

Morris' squadron did little to soothe Eaton's feelings or help the American cause. It just sailed around the Mediterranean without resorting to any particular plan, showing how little Morris un-

out Quaker meeting houses to float about in this sea as frigates" with commanders like these, Eaton wrote to James Madison, the Secretary of State.

Eaton tried hard to convince Morris to cooperate with the scheme to enthrone Hamet, but Morris preferred to take no risks. Worse, Yusuf was so suspicious that he set a trap for his elder brother. He offered him the governorship of a large Tripolitan province, and a palace at Derna, Tripoli's second richest city.

Fortunately, Eaton got wind of the trap. "Remember," he told Hamet, "your brother thirsts for your blood. I have learned from a certain source that his project of getting you to Derna is to murder you."



The climax of the desert march came at Derna, in Tripoli, which Eaton's force conquered and held for six weeks.

out of mothballs. Long after Dale's squadron had exhausted its abilities, a second American task force left for Tripoli. It consisted of six ships this time: the 36-gun frigate *Chesapeake*, the *Enterprise*, the *Constellation*, the *Adams*, the *New York* and the *John Adams*. The fleet was commanded by Richard V. Morris.

This squadron straggled across the Atlantic in parts, from Feb. 17 through Oct. 22, 1802, with an ominous lack of energy. On March 9, Dale's ships left for home.

Meanwhile, Eaton continued to fume over American powerlessness:

"It grates me morally when I see a lazy Turk reclining at his ease upon an

derstood the Barbary nations, or the gravity of the situation. By now, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco were all getting hungrier by the moment, watching Tripoli seize American vessels and suffer little because of it.

The half-effective blockade Dale had put together against Tripoli was now totally ineffective under its new command. Three Tripolitan corsairs evaded it. On the night of June 17, 1802, they captured the American merchant brig *Franklin*, imprisoning its crew. Towing the ship back to Tripoli, the pirates saluted past the *Constellation*, flying an American flag upside down to show their contempt.

"The government may as well send

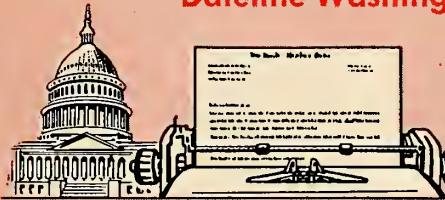
That information, along with \$2,000 in cash—out of Eaton's pocket—convinced Hamet he shouldn't return yet.

Now, the correspondence between Eaton and James Madison fairly flew. Finally, Madison gave Eaton a guarded assent to the plan:

"Although it does not accord with the general sentiments or views of the United States to intermeddle in the domestic contests of other countries, it cannot be unfair, in the prosecution of a just war, or the accomplishment of a reasonable peace, to turn to their advantage the enmity and pretensions of others against a common foe," he wrote.

But while this letter was in transit, a
(Continued on page 44)

Dateline Washington . . .



TOO MANY GOV'T. COMMITTEES?

GLOBAL "WEATHER HOT LINE."

POLLSTERS FACING REGULATION!!

A Congressional committee recently took a jaundiced look at other government committees and found that the taxpayer was footing a \$75 million annual bill for nearly 2,000 federal panels involving some 25,000 persons. The House Committee on Government Operations labeled many of the government advisory committees as "meaningless, inactive, obsolete and redundant."

The cost and number of such committees is merely an estimate, since the Executive Office of the President and the various departments and agencies have no real inventory of such committees.

The House Committee said proper use of federal advisory committees was necessary and helpful; but that the number should be trimmed and that a program of committee management be instituted. Congress could be helpful, too, the committee said, by providing guidelines and by cutting back on legislation which authorizes many committees that have proliferated since George Washington's time.

This summer the National Weather Service (née Weather Bureau) will open the second leg of a high-speed, 24-hour "hot line," connecting Washington with London, to provide faster exchange of information--the key to man ultimately modifying the weather.

The first linkup--Washington to Tokyo--was inaugurated last December and is now flashing weather information half way around the world at a rate of 3,000 words a minute. Within five years, Weather Communications Chief James Straiton said, all major cities throughout the world, including Moscow, will be hooked up by high-speed lines and computers.

Worldwide information is essential if man is ever to fulfill his dream of having some control over weather . . . enhancing rainfall, spreading out snowfall, dissipating hurricanes and fog--all being done on an experimental basis now. Although they are reluctant to talk about it, U.S. weather officials see some modification of weather on a regular

basis during the 1980's. Right now the goal of the World Weather Watch is to improve long-range weather forecasting.

A move toward imposing federal restrictions on political pollsters was made in the waning days of the lame duck session of Congress in December. What is disturbing politicians and some members of the public opinion profession is strong evidence that a growing number of voters appear to be making decisions based on the results of polls whose accuracy they could not evaluate.

Robert Bauer, president of the National Council of Public Polls, says that "it is impossible even for experts to assess the reliability of polls since very little information has been provided of sampling methods, sample size, exact question wording, rate of refusal, and so forth."

If pollsters don't regulate themselves by publishing polling procedures they use, they may be forcing legislation to accomplish it before the next general election.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

PRISONERS OF WAR

"Hanoi and the Viet Cong must understand, in unmistakable terms, that their past and existing attitude on the prisoner of war question is intolerable." David K. E. Bruce, American peace negotiator.

DEDICATED AMERICANS

"The Apollo program demonstrated how really dedicated the American can be after he has accepted a challenge." Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong.

NEW SEARCH

"We must begin a new search—not for more quantity in life, but for balanced and purposeful growth." Dr. George H. Brown, director, Census Bureau.

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

"If science is looked upon merely as a society's 'rescue squad,' cranked up only to respond to external threats or internal disasters, there are bound to be continued frustrations and failures for both science and society." Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman, Atomic Energy Comm.

INDUSTRIAL LADDER

"We can only live with the countries at the bottom end of the industrial ladder if we let them move up steadily, and we can only do that if we keep moving up it ourselves." Alastair Burnet, editor, Economist, London.



SHOULD ALL SSTs

I AM NOT only against U.S. development of the SST, but am opposed to any commercial supersonic aircraft of any country operating within the territorial limits of the United States until the best scientific studies have proven that the effects of sonic booms and stratospheric pollution will not be detrimental. I have introduced a bill to do just that.

Authoritative scientists are concerned that both the booms and the pollution will cause serious environmental problems. The most compelling argument against the SST was made by Dr. Richard Garwin, who headed a special scientific commission appointed by the President's science advisor Lee DuBridge. The report of that commission was never made public, but Dr. Garwin has testified before Congressional committees that continued development of the SST prototype should be immediately terminated.

Scientists agree that the stratosphere is a very stable and fragile environment and that a pollutant introduced there will remain from one to three years. Several noted scientists have calculated that with 500 SSTs flying in the stratosphere, we will introduce an additional 10% water vapor into that thin environment in a very short time, not including other exhaust pollutants.

No scientist can predict what the introduction of water vapor and pollutants into the stratosphere will be, nor can any of them predict what effects the continuous sonic booms will have. No comprehensive studies have been made concerning the potential impact of the SST on temperature, radiation and on all living things.

It is known that a jet flying at supersonic speeds in the stratosphere will trail a 50-mile-wide sonic boom

of 2.5 to 3.5 pounds of pressure per square foot. What this continuous bombardment will mean to all migratory birds, animals and life systems on the surface of the ocean is unknown.

A group of noted oceanographers and marine scientists have issued a protest of "the assumption by aviation administrators and airline officials that it is permissible to inflict SST sonic booms on a considerable fraction of the North Atlantic day and night, year after year, for decades . . . at present no adequate answers are available to questions as to the possible harm of such booms, known to be startling to men and animals, to life above and below the surface of the ocean."

The United States has a moral responsibility to prohibit SSTs from using U.S. airports, to provide the time necessary to make studies into the environmental consequences of flying the superjets in the stratosphere.

Such a move would halt the European-developed Concorde, because it would not be economical to build it or fly it if the jet could not service the U.S. flying market.

"YES"

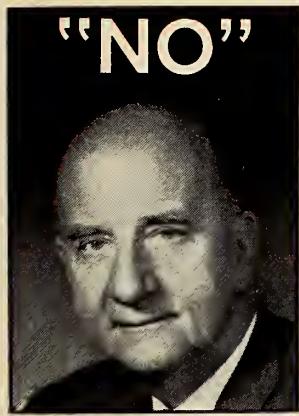


Sen. Gaylord Nelson
(D-Wis.)

Gaylord Nelson

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

BE BANNED FROM THE U.S.?



Rep. Thomas M. Pelly
(R-Wash.)
(1st District)

Obstructionism, however, is not new. In 1829, as an example, the then-Governor of New York, Martin Van Buren, wrote a letter to President Andrew Jackson expressing his belief that the government should "protect the American people from the evils of railroads." To justify his reasoning, which would have halted the westward progress of our young nation, Van Buren exclaimed, "railroad carriages are pulled at the enormous speed of 15 miles per hour by engines which . . . snort their way through the countryside, setting fire to the crops, scaring the livestock and frightening women and children." Mr. Van Buren, who later became a one-term President, concluded his letter by proclaiming: "The Almighty certainly never intended that people should travel at such breakneck speed."

Of course, the railroads opened the West and made our land one. The SST will have a global effect that is even more dramatic than that of today's subsonic jets.

The narrow-mindedness of the moves to halt the SST is clear to all thinking men. The United States has achieved the top position in the world's production of aircraft because of the quality, excellency and effi-

THE ATTEMPT to ban supersonic transports from the United States is no more than another ruse to kill the SST program and impede American commercial aircraft technology. It coincided with the environmental argument against the SST which is equally specious. These attacks have not offered a factual foundation.

ciency of its product. Yet, there are those who would join such thinking as that of Van Buren and stand by as we lose that superiority.

Supposing the United States banned foreign-built SSTs, other countries would certainly reciprocate by banning our subsonic jets from their soil, causing bedlam in air transportation. In addition, Canada has announced no such ban, and if SSTs were permitted to land there, the United States would be reduced to a position of providing shuttle service to the world's airports.

There can be no question the SST exists. Astronaut Neil Armstrong has visited Russia and inspected the TU-144, and this aviation expert says it is an outstanding aircraft. Additionally, the British and French have had overwhelming success with their Concorde.

Yet, in America it is argued by some that we should not even build two prototypes. Mr. Webster calls a prototype "an original model on which something is patterned." We must proceed with prototype development to find out which problems need solving. And if difficulties are found to exist, then there will be time to make the decision on whether to go ahead with production.

Right now, America's prestige, her technological superiority and her economy are threatened. Not only should SSTs not be banned from the United States, but our own program must proceed in an orderly manner.

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for March the arguments in PRO & CON: Should All SSTs Be Banned From The U.S.?

IN MY OPINION ALL SSTs SHOULD BE BANNED SHOULD NOT BE BANNED FROM THE U.S.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ▶

By CHARLES W. WILEY

TWO MONTHS AGO this magazine published an article on what the West German government under Willy Brandt was trying to do in its stepped up negotiations with the Communists.

Last summer I had a look at West Germany from a different point of view than that of policy making on the top political level. I went to West Germany as a guest of her armed forces to study her role in the defense of Europe. I talked to the German military from generals to privates, on almost any subject that might interest Americans.

Many of the things that I was told by the West German "dogfaces" and their officers were surprising, though I'd visited Germany a half dozen times previously. As a bonus I got to know the modern German soldiers a lot better—and I had some unexpected laughs.

The biggest laugh hit me by complete surprise. At Lagerlechfeld, a group of Luftwaffe fighter pilots, in flight jackets and holding large steins of Bavarian beer, had been chatting with me amiably for half an hour. After making a comment, I sat back in my chair and waited for a reply from one of the men gathered in the semicircle around me in the officers' club. After an almost imperceptible pause, a voice said softly, "Verrrrry inter-resting." With disbelief, I turned to look at a tall young blond captain who had imitated "Laugh In's" Arte Johnson to perfection. My obvious surprise brought gales of laughter from the score of German officers in the room. They had all received training in the United States, and one of their favorite entertainers is the little German soldier who peeks from behind the grass on American TV and makes comments in his outlandish accent.

It is a little difficult for an American who lived through WW2 to get used to the German armed forces today. Glancing at the wing from within a Luftwaffe aircraft and seeing the black cross is still a slight jolt. Worse yet is riding with a column of Bundeswehr (West Germany Army) tanks and listening on earphones connected to the communications system.

Suddenly comes an order in clipped German, "Achtung! Erster panzer, links!" ("Attention! First tank left!") To one of WW2 vintage the sound of any German giving commands is enough to send cold shivers up the spine. If he'd said that there was a cow crossing the road it would have seemed to my conditioned ears that he had just told the other tanks to fire in unison on my tank.

Actually, today's West German armed forces are probably the least aggressive military organization in the world.

I covered army, air force and naval bases from one end of the country to

A LOOK AT

West Germany's

The Bundeswehr as seen by a newsman who has covered a hundred countries and eight wars.

the other—from aboard ship on the Baltic to installations near the Alps. I visited top level defense offices in Bonn, armored units in Braunschweig, the Army Home Defense Corps in Eutin, the military firing range in Putlos, the Kiel naval base, the underwater warfare center at Eckernfoerde, the army military school in Hamburg, an army-airforce military complex in Munich, the airbase at Lagerlechfeld, Rottenburg's guided ground-to-air missile base, armored infantry at Ebern and Bogen, the air force school at Neubiberg and lesser military sites without names.

I crisscrossed West Germany by plane, helicopter, train, car and tank. At each stop I discussed, among other subjects, the mission of the unit.

The answer was always basically the same: "In case of war, we are to hold until help arrives." Help from somewhere—the U.S., NATO—often they are not sure.

The outstanding impression that one gets from all of this is that there is not and cannot be any aggressive intent on the part of the West German armed

forces. It is a small force, geared to stand and hold and hope for quick relief if attacked. All planning, systems and training are defensive. To West German soldiers and officers it's a bitter joke to hear Soviet leaders excuse their overwhelming military superiority in Europe because they fear aggression from West Germany. The Bundeswehr is training its personnel in the concept of an Army for Peace. It is drilled into the soldiers that they are not to obey criminally aggressive orders. And the same is true for all of NATO. There is not the slightest chance of any aggression from NATO—and the Communists know it. Western forces simply are not deployed or trained for attack; and the whole system is geared against such a thing.

The big question—perhaps the most important of our time—why does the Communist bloc continue to build its military superiority in Europe at the same time that the West is becoming weaker? If there is a real desire for lasting peace—on any but the terms of Communist domination—the Soviet camp could vastly reduce its forces in Europe



Author Wiley (center) chatting with Luftwaffe fighter pilots at Lagerlechfeld air base.

Armed Forces



Wiley found some West German armored units impressive, some not. Photo was taken on 20th anniversary of NATO alliance in 1969.

and still have an overwhelming margin of safety against any possible threat from Western Europe.

On the subject of Vietnam, I asked the opinion of several hundred West German military men of all ranks. Air force officers have mixed emotions about the situation. Many think we didn't know what we were getting into, and some think that we should never have gone in with ground forces. Most, however, feel that we had to make a stand. They all wish we weren't bogged down in Vietnam, and would like to see us out—but none want to see us leave a loser. The majority opinion among air force officers is that our credibility would fall to a dangerously low level in Europe if we ran from Vietnam.

The opinions of West German army officers on Vietnam are also mixed. None express opposition to the U.S. presence in Vietnam, but some see us caught in a dead end. Few believe that we can just pull out, and nearly all blame American politicians for fouling up the military operations that would have won the war. Most think that an American pullout from Asia would take off the pressure to withdraw GI's from service in Europe—but they are afraid that the psychological

damage of a Vietnam defeat would move the U.S. into isolationism.

I took actual opinion polls of German non-commissioned officers of the army and air force. It was a rather unusual thing for anyone to be allowed to do in a military organization. Meeting with groups of sergeants and corporals I

PHOTO BY THE AUTHOR

posed various questions and they raised their hands for a nose count, according to their individual feelings on my questions. Among army NCO's, none thought that the U.S. should pull out of Vietnam immediately. They were about equally divided in suggesting policies of (1) Vietnamization (turning the war over to



These ships at the Kiel naval base guard the Baltic against invasion from the East.

A Look at West Germany's Armed Forces

South Vietnamese and Cambodian combat troops) and (2) fighting all-out to a clear-cut military victory. Two of 50 NCO's in the air force group called for a pullout. Three said a policy of Vietnamization was best and the rest—90%—said that we should win the war.

Among the enlisted men, to whom I spoke in smaller groups, I didn't keep statistics, but the consensus was clear. Only a few were in favor of us pulling out unconditionally—and the large majority were for Vietnamization.

The German military men don't think it is enough for the U.S. to keep an "atomic umbrella" over Europe. The presence of U.S. ground forces is still needed, they said. There is great fear of a U.S. troop pullout from Germany among nearly all Bundeswehr officers. They want no reductions because they don't think that "showing the flag" is enough.

In the absence of convincing U.S. and NATO forces, some higher officers fear new Soviet-provoked border incidents of the sort that Khrushchev threatened at the time of the Berlin Wall crisis—a threat that petered out when the U.S. posture stiffened.

There is vague talk of the "neutralization" of West Germany among some enlisted men, but they quickly point out themselves that it would be impossible to keep their neutrality without American troops in Europe.

There is little anti-American sentiment among the German armed forces—perhaps because the West German leftists duck the draft. A couple of enlisted men at Ebern suggested that if the Americans left Europe the Soviets might leave them alone, but the rest of the group laughed when it was said. Along with a few officers and NCO's, some of the enlisted men suggested that if the U.S. pulled out, it would force all Western Europe to really unite and become strong—a sink or swim policy.

In asking for comments on the American armed forces, I received one of my greatest shocks. Many of the German military—the same people who are famous for their precision, "machiavellian-like efficiency" and "correct form"—laugh at the emphasis on check-lists of procedures for everything in our armed forces. Especially among their air force personnel, the uniformed Germans believe that our armed forces are "over procedured" almost to the point of destroying individual initiative.

Many German officers are concerned about the large amounts of narcotics being brought into their society by American GIs. There is no major drug problem in the Bundeswehr yet, but the

dope scene is spreading among the youth of Germany at an alarming rate. I personally saw many young people using narcotics in public throughout the country and watched teen-agers exchanging dope at a youth center in Bonn.

There's bitterness among the German military of all ranks, but more so among the enlisted men and the NCO's, about badly behaved American troops. Rapes, murders, robberies and vandalism by American GI's are well publicized and cause resentment. But overall, the Germans have an amazing amount of understanding of the problems of an army

PHOTO BY THE AUTHOR



West German underwater fighters must also qualify as paratroopers and rangers.

away from home, and are probably a lot less bitter than Americans would be under similar circumstances.

Many German military personnel, especially those who have been to the U.S., are very much tuned into American life. They are familiar with our gags, with what's "in," and are often fans of American football or baseball, etc.

The more direct contact with the U.S. that young German officers have had, the more pro-American they become on a personal basis, but the more likely they are to believe negative criticism of our system from American sources. They will quote an American professor or U.S. magazine for their source of opposition to the "military-industrial complex," though they will pay no heed to Communist anti-American propaganda.

The rapid escalation of Soviet intervention in the Middle East has badly frightened thinking leaders in Western Europe. In Germany, those responsible for the security and economic well-being of the nation are especially concerned.

Much of the country's booming economy could grind to a halt if the situation continues to deteriorate in the Arab countries, since Germany is greatly dependent on Middle East and North African oil to keep the machinery turning. During the rule of a previous Libyan government, Germany made arrangements to get nearly half of her oil needs from the gushing wells of that country. Since then, a strongly nationalist pro-Egyptian group overthrew the old regime and severed many of its military and economic ties with the West.

Bonn officials have already been warned by American authorities that the U.S. cannot replace the losses if this source of oil dries up because of Libyan policy or further turmoil in that area. With only a 60-day supply of oil available last summer, the Germans began building up their reserves—which are nowhere near what they would like to have.

There is almost—but not quite—unanimous agreement among German officers from all services that the U.S. should firmly back up the Israelis. Some think that the Middle East is *the* crucial battlefield right now, even more so than the Far East. However, there are no suggestions that we send American troops. And there is no talk of direct German intervention in the Mideast. But all those who work with surface-to-air missiles agree that the introduction of Soviet SAM's into the Suez Canal area during the truce has seriously affected the balance of power. German SAM men are very, very sure of that weapon, and think that it can handle any aircraft in sight.

A U.S. pullout from the Middle East would shake the confidence of the German military more than a withdrawal from Vietnam because it is closer to them.

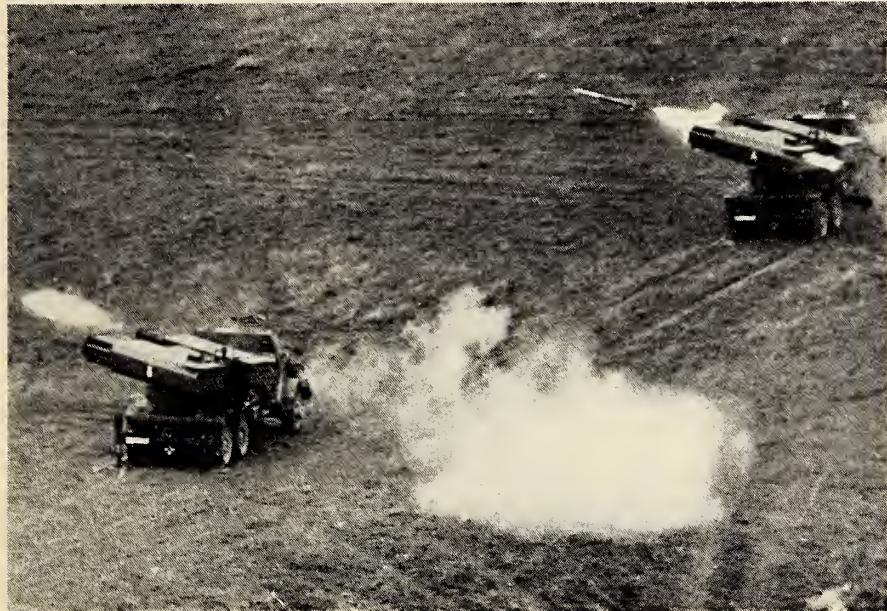
There is overwhelming support for helping Israel among all ranks in the German armed forces, partly because the outcome affects Western Europe. But also, they say, because they admire the Israelis for having defended their country so successfully. They all deny that their feelings have been influenced by a national guilt complex regarding the Jews, and claim that the only influence is the fact that the Israelis have done a good job and they admire them for it. The "six-day war" astonished them.

Whenever I discussed Israel with the Germans, it occurred to me that Adolf Hitler, if he were able to take a trip such as mine, would be punished far beyond anything ever thought of when he was the most hated man in the world. Listening to typical young Germans in uniform extoll the virtues of the Jews would probably drive the Führer out of his mind!

The great care taken at the end of

WW2 to insure that there would be no "shrine" to Hitler, around which his followers could rally, was hardly necessary. He is history's biggest loser. His "1000-year Reich" fell in shambles within a dozen years, and those he hated most are greatly admired, while he is universally despised by Germans. Even the few who are not repulsed by Hitler on

PICTORIAL PARADE



These antitank rocket launchers are a strong link in West Germany's defense chain.

moral grounds detest him as a fool who led his country into an inferno.

In many ways the West Germans are still a defeated and divided people. Despite their high living standards, few of the West German soldiery think of Germany as a major power. They recognize the almost pathological fear that they engender in others—especially the Soviet Union—and, to an amazing extent they understand it. They often behave like former alcoholics who are deathly afraid of taking a single drink for fear of going the entire route.

The German military see their role in Europe's defense picture today as part of a coalition—and say that without allies their armed forces are completely useless. They look to the U.S. first, but to the other Western allies as well. They have doubts about the French because of Charles de Gaulle's attempts to disrupt NATO. But they see hope in the future because of de Gaulle's exit from the scene.

Basic to the thinking of the West German soldiery is the "forward defense strategy." They constantly keep in mind that they have a potential Eastern front that is 1000 kilometers long, and a country that's only 200 kilometers wide.

The Germans have used their influence successfully to move the NATO defense line from west of the Rhine River to the East German border—and they intend to keep it that way. One of their great,

great fears is where the U.S. might use nuclear weapons if the USSR overran West Germany.

Because they believe that any aggression would have to be met at the border, the Germans have given much thought to defending troops in the field against a tactical atomic attack. At the military school in Hamburg they have a graphic

Chancellor Willy Brandt's moves toward reconciliation with the Communist bloc could end in a Soviet-German Alliance, which would make a whole new ball game in Germany, in Europe and the world.

If that sounds preposterous, it's a possibility that exists as a real fear in many European minds, in and out of Germany. While the very idea is abhorrent to most West Germans, the hard reality is ever present that West Germany's position since WW2 has been that she must depend on the U.S. for her security, or else make her peace with the Soviets. There is a longing for "other options" which are so ardently wanted that many Germans cling to a hope that they'll appear "from somewhere."

A critical part of the equation is the image of the U.S. that is taking shape in the minds of leaders throughout Europe. Few will say it openly, but I am convinced that many believe we are near the end of the trail as the major power in the world. You sense it from their questions. They see in us a nation that has been torn apart by dissension at home and vacillation abroad, afraid to survive. Whether that's true or not isn't the point. It's this image that's perhaps the most crucial factor in world politics today.

In their planning, some West Germans

PHOTO BY THE AUTHOR



Maintenance crew servicing tank cannon of an armored unit near the eastern frontier.

exhibition of the effects of a nuclear explosion over an army unit on the battlefield. It was set up under the direction of General Doctor Wolf, a man who gave up a medical career to become a military expert.

The conclusion of German studies is that any good defense against tactical atomic attack depends on good reconnaissance—watching the enemy very closely in order to detect any possibility of nuclear warfare use.

There are some doubts in the West German military that the basic defense policies that were explained to me are necessarily the long-range goals of some German politicians. Some believe that

believe this of the U.S., and think they are dealing with the reality. They see no hope of an independent, united Germany, or even an improvement in the situation of the two Germanies. They have watched the slow but steady solidifying of the Communist state in East Germany. Perhaps the Germans, better than most people, recognize the awesome power of the total state and its eventual control of its subjects in body and mind. Some now look to make whatever deal they can to somehow improve things, and feel that that's what motivates Brandt in his approaches to the Russians.

The Germans who think this way
(Continued on page 50)

MARCH 1971

**CHAIRMAN NAMED FOR NEW SENATE
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS:**

Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana has been named Chairman of the newly formed Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs of the 92nd Congress . . . A former mayor of Evansville, he holds membership in Post 8 of that city deriving from WW2 service in the U.S. Navy and the Coast Guard . . . Sen. Hartke's actions were timely and helpful in connection with the recent veterans' pension increase and in maintaining veteran's preference provisions in the new postal reform legislation.

In the House of Representatives, Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.) continues as Chairman of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, a position he has held since the 84th Congress.

**VA AND FHA HOME MORTGAGE CEILING
FURTHER REDUCED FROM 8% to 7½%:**

At this writing the interest rate on GI and FHA home loan mortgages has been reduced from 8% to 7-1/2%, the second such reduction in less than two months . . . The action affects only new mortgages arranged after the rate change.

**VA ONCE AGAIN PAYS GOVT
LIFE INSURANCE DIVIDENDS:**

In 1971, the VA will pay dividends to veterans holding participating government life insurance policies to the tune of some \$20 million for USGLI holders and \$255 million for those with NSLI . . . Average dividend will be about \$122 for USGLI and \$64 for NSLI and will be paid on the anniversary date of each policy . . . It's automatic, no need to apply for it and the amount of dividend received will be based on the plan of insurance, age of the insured, age of the policy and its face value.

**SOUND AND COLOR BASEBALL FILM
AVAILABLE FOR FREE LOAN TO
LEGION POSTS AND BASEBALL TEAMS:**

Legion posts sponsoring baseball teams may be interested in borrowing a new 16mm color-sound film entitled "Bullpen" now available on loan at no cost . . . The 23-minute film deals with the modern relief pitcher's influence on baseball . . . Stop action

and slow motion photography reveal pitching techniques of some of today's top relievers along with some humorous baseball incidents . . . For info, write Panasonic, P. O. Box 3062, New York, N.Y. 10017.

**NEW RULES FOR VA HOSPITAL
ADMISSION AND MEDICAL
BENEFITS FOR OLDER VETS:**

In case you missed it, during 1970 Congress passed legislation relaxing VA hospital admission procedures and expanded some medical benefits . . . Now, all veterans, 65 or older--or less than 65 if in receipt of a non-service connected pension--will no longer be required to sign a statement of inability to defray necessary hospital or domiciliary expenses to gain admission to a VA hospital or domiciliary for treatment of non-service connected ills . . . In addition, the law (1) authorizes furnishing outpatient care and other medical services as are reasonably necessary to any vet who is in receipt of pension or compensation based on the need of regular aid and attendance of another person, or who is permanently housebound and (2) permits the VA to furnish drugs and medication to vets receiving the "housebound" rate of compensation or pension.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR VIET VETS:

The Bureau of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department, is seeking 2,100 security officers for Federal sky marshal duty . . . These officers, when hired and trained, will replace the temporary agents now flying aboard airliners to dissuade hijackers from making off with U.S. airplanes . . . These officers will enforce custom laws, detect and prevent criminal acts at airports and in the skies . . . General qualifications require that the applicant be a male U.S. citizen, at least 21 years old and in excellent physical condition . . . Applicant must also be able to pass a Civil Service exam, a customs psychological test, an oral interview, a background examination and successfully complete a four-week training course . . . For details, Viet vets and others who feel qualified should check with the nearest U.S. Civil Service Office.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

MARCH, 1971

Nat'l Commander Returns From Southeast Asia Military Tour

He commends U.S.-Vietnamization policy, says it is working; finds morale excellent among U.S. troops in Vietnam; Legion to continue its drive for POW freedom.

Upon his return to the United States after an 18-day military and diplomatic briefing tour of the Far East over the Christmas and New Year's holidays, National Commander Alfred P. Chamie spoke before the Legislature of his home state, California, and asked it to place itself squarely on the record in behalf of efforts to obtain relief for and release of American prisoners of war in Southeast Asia.

The Commander's tour, which took him to Vietnam, Taiwan, Okinawa, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Manila, included visits with Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, Commander of U.S. troops in South Vietnam, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan, and with troops in the field during his five-day stay in the war zone.

Said Commander Chamie: "The American Legion is deeply concerned with the plight of the P.O.W.'s, those men listed as missing in action, and members of their families, and we have pledged a major Legion effort, during my term as National Commander, on behalf of these unfortunate men. We have asked governors and mayors, city and county counselors, and officials at all levels of

government to add their voices to the demand for humane treatment for our prisoners of war. We feel it is entirely in order to request similar proclamations or resolutions from state legislatures." The Commander noted that he would make such similar requests during the balance of his year.

Reporting on his Far East tour, the Commander said: "As a result of this visit, I am convinced that our plan for Vietnamization is working, and the proof lies in several areas, including the reduction of our troop strength by some 200,000 men, the turning over of increased combat responsibilities, both on land and water, to the South Vietnamese, and the growing confidence of the South Vietnamese in their own army and that army's increasing confidence in itself."

Referring to the P.O.W. situation, the Cmdr said, "I understand one of our California Congressmen (Rep. Robert Leggett) has proposed that further withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam be conditioned to proportionate repatriation of Americans held prisoners of war. The American Legion has long been on record demanding that any

negotiated settlement of the war in Vietnam should include adequate provisions and safeguards for the return of our men now held prisoners of war by the communists."

In another speech in California, Cmdr Chamie discussed the state of mind of U.S. troops in South Vietnam. He said: "While there is sentiment for an early end to our participation in the conflict, understandably among the younger soldiers, I found morale to be excellent among our troops in Vietnam, particularly out at the fire support base areas. It is apparent to most that President Nixon is doing everything in his power to scale down the U.S. effort and turn the conduct of the fighting over to the Vietnamese as fast as they can assume it."

Free U.S. P.O.W.'s Campaign

In response to National Commander Chamie's campaign to call attention to the plight of U.S. prisoners of war in Southeast Asia, Legion posts in communities all over the nation have mounted local efforts of all types.

Representative of many of them is the project spearheaded by Harry W. Congdon Post 11 of Bridgeport, Conn. They contacted and got the support of the Veterans Council of Greater Bridgeport, Inc., which represents some two dozen veterans organizations and built a program that culminated on January 16 in ceremonies held at Bridgeport City Hall where Mayor Hugh A. Curran proclaimed the day "American Prisoner and Missing in Southeast Asia Day."

Among those participating in the ceremonies were U.S. Senators Abraham Ribicoff and Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Rep. Stewart B. McKinney and various other dignitaries. Relatives of local servicemen held prisoner also participated.

A continuing part of the project would be a campaign to collect signatures on petitions asking for the freedom of U.S. P.O.W.'s and send them to Hanoi, Vietnam.

- In Union, N.J., Post Commander Mel Lamond reported that Connecticut Farms Post 35 distributed 10,000 letters of petition pre-addressed to Ton Duc Thang, President of the People's Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi, North Vietnam, asking for release of the prisoners. Cooperating local merchants reported that all petition letters except for about 5% were used. If you wish to write to North Vietnam, you may use the name and address quoted above.



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (1), Cmdr Chamie (2nd from right) and Legion Executive Director Jim Whitfield carry on animated conversation with aid of Chinese interpreter.

• And late in January, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird noted that the nationwide concern shown by Americans seemed to have some results. "Letters now flow freely between the prisoners and their families. More packages from home are getting through to the prison camps in North Vietnam. And Hanoi has recently sought to convince skeptical world opinion that the prisoners are receiving proper treatment," he said.

Jobs For Veterans

The Legion's Jobs For Veterans Program, a nationwide cooperative effort to help secure employment for returning Vietnam ex-servicemen and other veterans, is receiving a favorable reception from all sectors.

Here are progress reports from various states on recent achievements and plans for the future.

• In New York City, Queens County Commander Sam Picker was enthusiastically involved in the program and made it the No. 1 project for his year in office. Picker, the head of a hardware concern, was able to hire several Viet vets for his own firm but soon realized that he would need a committee to handle the program properly. He gathered seven or eight WW1 retirees together, briefed them on the various facets of the



Cmdr Picker (c) and Dave Mahoney phone employers for Viet vet Bob Kless.

project and soon each was putting in part-time duty at the Queens County headquarters interviewing veterans, contacting businesses and industrial concerns seeking jobs. The office is open five days a week from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and has at least 100 jobs still on file as of this writing. Picker reports a phenomenal 75% rate of placement thus far. He says: "You know, most business heads today are WW2 vets and they're very sympathetic to unemployment programs of the younger veterans, but you've got to make them know the extent of the problem and then you get action."

• In Oklahoma, a young Vietnam veteran named Jim Glazebrook, Jr., has himself gotten wrapped up in the Jobs For Vets Program. Appointed Fifth District Vice Commander recently, he was also named District Employment Chair-

Legion Honored 72 Employers During 1970 For Hiring Handicapped and Older Workers

During 1970 American Legion citations for good employment practices were awarded to 72 employers around the nation with 37 firms honored for practices in hiring the handicapped and 35 for hiring older workers.

The national awards are made on a calendar year basis following the recommendation of the department organization of the Legion which nominates employers each year for the National-Hiring-The-Handicapped award and the

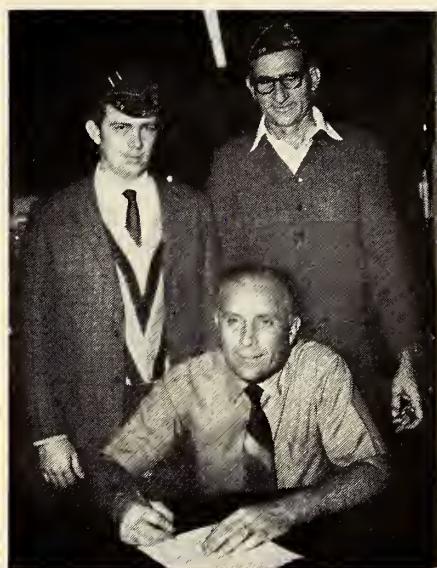
National Older Worker Citation. Awards are made by the Legion's National Economic Commission.

Handicapped awards are usually made in connection with the annual Employ the Handicapped Week and represent part of the Legion's participation in the programs of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Older worker awards are usually made in conjunction with the Legion's Hire the Older Worker Week.

<i>State</i>	<i>Handicapped Award</i>	<i>Older Worker Award</i>
ALABAMA	Dadeville Lumber Co., Inc., Dadeville	Miller & Co., Demopolis
ALASKA	Southeast Alaska Empire, Juneau	Alaska Glacier Sea Foods Co., Petersburg
ARIZONA	None	None
ARKANSAS	KARK-TV, Robert L. Brown, VP & Gen. Mgr., Little Rock	Morton Frozen Foods, Russellville Div., Russellville
CALIFORNIA	Yellow Cab Co., San Diego	Univ. of Cal., San Diego
COLORADO	Hewlett-Packard, Loveland	Western Forge Co., Colorado Springs
CONNECTICUT	None	None
DELAWARE	Thomas B. Evans Jr., Wilmington	None
D.C.	None	None
FLORIDA	None	None
GEORGIA	Blue Ridge Shoe Co., Tifton	None
HAWAII	Koki Akimoto, Public Accountant, Honolulu	Occidental Underwriters of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu
IDAHO	U.S. Post Office, Pocatello	Crookham Co., Caldwell
ILLINOIS	Jewel Companies, Inc., Melrose Park	New Jersey Zinc Co., Depue
INDIANA	None	None
IOWA	CAMCAR Screw & Mfg. Co., Decorah	Pella Products, Pella
KANSAS	Mosby-Mack Downtown Automatic Car Wash, Topeka	Roach Hardware, Inc., Topeka
KENTUCKY	Goodwill Industries of Kentucky, Inc., Louisville	(Award made but anonymity requested)
LOUISIANA	Kennedy Print Shop, Inc., Baton Rouge	Pontchartrain Hotel, New Orleans
MAINE	Hussey Mfg. Co., Inc., North Berwick	None
MARYLAND	None	None
MASSACHUSETTS	None	None
MICHIGAN	Eagle Ottawa Leather Co., Hamady Bros., Flint	Grand Haven
MINNESOTA	None	Arctic Enterprises, Inc., Thief River Falls
MISSISSIPPI	Hartwell Bros. Handle Co., Laurel	East Mississippi State Hospital, Meridian

<i>State</i>	<i>Handicapped Award</i>	<i>Older Worker Award</i>
MISSOURI	None	None
MONTANA	Paul Grosswiler Dairy, Kalispell	Northern Montana Forestry Ass'n, Kalispell
NEBRASKA	Ace Irrigation Co., Kearney Air Base, Kearney	J. A. Baldwin Mfg. Co., Kearney Air Base, Kearney
NEVADA	None	County of Washoe, Personnel Department, Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Rumford Press, Concord	White Mountain Lumber Co., Berlin
NEW JERSEY	Township of Woodbridge	Airco Welding Products Div., Union
NEW MEXICO	United Housing of New Mexico, Inc., Hobbs	New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell
NEW YORK	Utica Masonic Home, Utica	Kroehler Mfg. Co., Binghamton
NORTH CAROLINA	1. Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Fayetteville 2. Albemarle Motor Co., Edenton	Taylor Instrument Co., Arden
NORTH DAKOTA	None	Ellisons "The Fair," Minot
OHIO	Stillwater Hospital, Dayton	Baker Div.-Otis Elevator, Cleveland
OKLAHOMA	None	None
OREGON	U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland	American Building Maintenance Co., Portland
PENNSYLVANIA	Joseph H. Cohen & Sons, Philadelphia	United Metal Cabinet Div., Colonial Products Co., Inc., Pottsville
RHODE ISLAND	None	Dixon Corp., Bristol
SOUTH CAROLINA	AVCO-Lycoming, Charleston	None
SOUTH DAKOTA	Buckingham Wood Products, Midwestern Home Div., Black Hawk	Cal Golz Motor Co., Aberdeen
TENNESSEE	Proffitts Dep't Store, Midland Shopping Center, Alcoa	None
TEXAS	1. Martin Sprocket & Gear Co., Arlington 2. Home Interiors & Gifts, Inc., Dallas	1. Federal Security Service, Houston 2. Higginbotham-Bailey Co., Dallas
UTAH	None	Appliance Service Center, Salt Lake City
VERMONT	The Univ. of Vermont, Burlington	None
VIRGINIA	Caddell Electric Co., Norfolk	Londontown Mfg. Co., Portsmouth
WASHINGTON	None	Washington Water Power Co., Spokane
WEST VIRGINIA	1. Chemetron Corp., Huntington 2. Wilcox Mfg. Co., Raleigh	None
WISCONSIN	None	Mirro Aluminum Co., Manitowoc
WYOMING	None	None

man and went to work with a vengeance. Starting with his own town of Guthrie where he is Second Vice Cmdr of the Legion post, Glazebrook found jobs for some returning veterans, got the mayor of Guthrie to issue a proclamation urg-

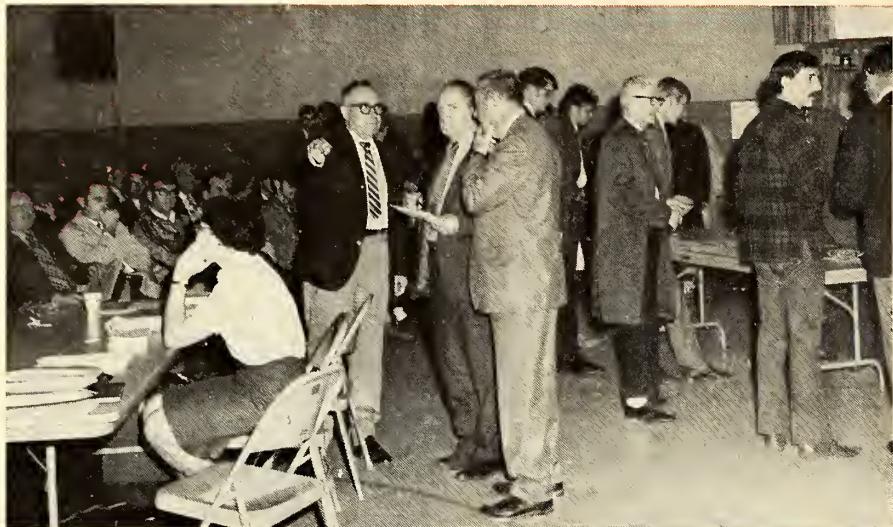


Glazebrook (l), and Ted Gross, Cmdr, Post 58, watch Guthrie Mayor Art Nelson sign proclamation backing Jobs For Veterans.

ing industries and businesses to hire Viet vets, and convinced local industries that hiring ex-servicemen was a smart thing to do. He also received the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations and, when last heard of, was expanding his operations to contact industrial leaders throughout the Fifth District.

• In Colorado, plans were under way for a "Jobs For Veterans—Colorado" assembly to be held in Denver at the Colorado National Guard Armory on April 22. Initial co-sponsors of the project were the Legion, the Colorado Division of Employment, the Veterans Employment Service, the VA and the U.S. Civil Service. Later it was planned that other federal agencies, veterans organizations, business and civic groups, organized labor and news media representatives would be associated with the project. Named Chairman of group planning was Joseph F. Evanowski, VER of the Department of Labor for Colorado. Department Adjutant Dean Hunter, Department Service Officer June Valiant and others were also involved in early planning.

Evanowski said the program in Colorado will be at least a two-year project to obtain permanent careers and employment for returning veterans through stimulation of public awareness and encouragement of business and industry. Evanowski hoped to have from 50 to 100 employer representatives with job openings at the assembly ready to interview veterans. "It is intended that these personnel—officers and employers—will be



Maine Dep't Adj't Tony Rumo (pointing), Dep't Service Officer Bob MacFarland (c), and Dep't of Labor representative Robert Fecteau discuss traffic flow at Maine Job Fair.

there with actual job offerings and not just there for the purpose of taking employment applications for files," said Evanoski.

• In Maine, the Legion combined with the VA, the Employment Security Commission, the State Department of Education, the Guy Gannett Publishing Co., and the office of Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis to stage two Job Fairs, one on Nov. 10 in Portland and the second on Nov. 19 in Bangor. The Governor's office sent invitations to 500 Maine employers.

About 865 veterans attended the 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. sessions in search of jobs and information on veterans benefits and education. Though the exact results of a venture such as this can never fully be known, it is clear that the Legion is fulfilling a need. Some

760 job interviews were conducted—making it far and away the biggest activity of the fairs—and 243 physicals or further interviews were scheduled out of the initial sessions. Department Service Officer Robert C. MacFarland and Department of Labor Veterans Employment Representative Robert Fecteau estimated that at least 150 jobs resulted from the two sessions. About 320 veterans were interviewed by the VA regarding various programs and benefits and 68 claims were filed.

Highlighting the fact that 14½ % of veterans returning to Maine from service do not have a high school diploma was the enrollment of 44 Vietnam vets in adult education night courses leading to a high school diploma.

The Maine National Guard made available the armories in Portland and

Bangor at a very minimal charge. Similar Job Fairs may be held later this spring.

• In Kansas, Department Adjutant Ken Young reported that eleven cities held luncheon meetings which Legionnaires, major employers, and leaders from civic and fraternal organizations attended along with some young job seekers. Eight other cities held post meetings at which local employment officers, community leaders and business heads were present. On Dec. 9, 1970, an Employ The Veteran program was held at the Wichita VA Hospital Auditorium sponsored by the local Wichita Legion posts, the Kansas Employment Service and the VA.

Some 80 interested veterans were on hand to hear Kenneth L. Harms, Kansas Legion Director for Claims, and U.S. Civil Service, Veterans Administration and Employment Service representatives explain the various job, training and educational opportunities that are available to veterans. The experts also instructed the veterans on how to prepare job applications and resumes to make the best impression on prospective employers. Some 45 job resume forms were filed before the session was finished and were sent to employment service offices for transmittal to possible employers.

• In North Dakota, which had already held a pilot Job Fair at Minot in September of 1970, the Legion, other veterans organizations, and state and federal employment services held meetings under the auspices of Gov. William L. Guy to plan a continuing statewide program of obtaining jobs for veterans.

• In South Dakota, the Department Employment Committee Chairman, Emil P. May had already outlined a program in which that state could participate in the national effort. It involved 16 cities in which were located state employment offices and called for department meetings in January or February with a big push for job contacts to be conducted in late March or early April.

• In Nevada, David Finne, Assistant Department Adjutant, was appointed Chairman of the "Jobs For Vietnam Veterans Committee" which has already enlisted the support of organized labor, the hotel industry, the Howard Hughes organization, the Atomic Energy Commission and the First National Bank of Nevada to give employment priority to returning Vietnam vets.

• In Mississippi, Gov. John Bell Williams was ready to name a Governor's Jobs For Veterans Committee and the Legion was planning a series of 18 luncheon programs and presentations.

• In Pennsylvania, the Legion was gearing up for two additional job seminars in Greensburg and Scranton.



Kansas Legion Rehab rep Ken Harms (chatting with wheelchair vet) and members of Vietnam Vets Post 155, Wichita, stop for a photo during job seminar in Wichita.

- In Hawaii, a Task Force to work on the problem was set up by Gov. John A. Burns with Legion representation.

If your post needs three-and five-column sizes of cooperative advertising materials using the Reach Out With Jobs For Veterans theme, they can be had in either mat or repro proof form from the Internal Affairs Division, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

VAVS Silver Anniversary

This year the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service will commemorate its 25th year of formal organized service to veterans with a huge celebration on Mar. 31, April 1-2, at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. Several thousand volunteers, VA representatives and officers of the 40 or so national voluntary organizations that make the program tick in 166 VA hospitals will converge on the nation's capital to celebrate the Silver Anniversary, award prizes to volunteers and patients, and formulate plans for the future.

The theme of the 25th Anniversary meeting will be "The Volunteer in Today's World," and a major portion of the observance will concern finding ways and means to recruit more citizens for volunteer service. The ever-increasing patient load and the loss of volunteers due to death, disability and old age make the quest urgent.

Behind the 25 years are almost untold millions of hours (over 9 million in 1969 alone) of unselfish service to hospitalized veterans by thousands of men and women volunteers of all ages, races and descriptions. And, in recent years, volunteers have also gone right into the community to help patients adjust to life after discharge from the hospital.

Voluntary service wasn't always as well organized in VA installations as it is now even though the concept of volunteer aid and hospital visitations goes back almost as far as the origin of hospitals. Legionnaires, for example, began their volunteer work almost from the day they got off the boats from France following WWI and went to visit their disabled buddies in hospital beds.

So, back in 1946, when the crush of patients from WW2 increased in VA hospitals, it became apparent that some sort of coordination was needed to organize the best possible use of all the time and talent represented by the organizations concerned.

Representatives of the Legion and its Auxiliary, two other veterans organizations, and two national welfare groups met with top managers of the VA to discuss the situation.

Out of those meetings to explore ways and means to coordinate the services of volunteers into an effective and purposeful contribution to patient care and treat-

ment came, initially, the National Advisory Committee for the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service. Following that, the program was started in all hospitals, domiciliaries and some regional offices with the national committee as a model. With modifications and improvements, the pattern has been that the great national voluntary organizations work with their government on behalf of hospitalized veterans.

Who does volunteer work? You name him—or her. It could be a senior citizen with a compassionate heart looking for a way to be useful. It could be an idealistic teenager who wants to change the world in his own small way to make it better. It could be busy, bright men and women with loads of talent. It could be ordinary people with God-given patience and the love of fellow man in their hearts. It could be high school and college students hoping to gain some insight and knowledge that might be useful later

nursing home care units, etc.

Youths interested in careers in medicine and in the whole range of social studies learn empathy and find VAVS involvement a valuable experience both from a spiritual point of view and as a means to gather knowledge to prepare them for their life's work. Older citizens make use of the experience and insight of their years and gain new desire to live by being useful.

The amount of hours put in by these volunteers is fantastic. Consider, if you will, that a Certificate of Appreciation is given for 100 hours of service. That's roughly two hours a week in a year's time. Could you . . . would you spare that much time? The awards go all the way up to the VAVS Golden Medallion, the "Exceptional Service Award," which is given for 15,000 hours of service! That's 1,000 hours a year (roughly 20 per week) for 15 years.

Yet, by October 1968, 61 volunteers



Legionnaires hold bingo party for hospitalized veterans in this representative scene. Legionnaires hold bingo party for hospitalized veterans in this representative scene.

on in a social study or medical career.

The well-established idea behind the whole program is "that a healthful and normal association of patients with members of the local community will be developed and maintained through provision of community volunteer participation in hospital programs and patient participation in community life for enhancement of patient morale and well-being." Sounds like a lot of words that mean "heart."

The program is so flexible that almost any organization can find a niche and the time to do its own thing. Volunteers do not replace VA staff but supplement and extend their range.

Volunteers work in such areas as nursing service, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social work service, recreation, chaplaincy, library, dietetics, medical administration, laboratory, pharmacy, psychology, psychiatry, spinal cord injury treatment, cardiac treatment, assisting the blind, alcoholism programs,

had earned the "Golden Medallion" and in 1970, 19 volunteers who served in excess of 25,000 hours received congratulatory commendations from President Nixon. In 1956, while Vice President, Mr. Nixon said, "As an individual, I salute you. As an American, proud of the way Americans get together when there's a worthwhile job to be done, I salute you and your wonderful VAVS."

An idea of the range of things done by volunteers was recounted by one expressive and voluble patient. He said: "One organization gave a birthday party for a man on the ward (we all got a piece of the cake), another brought books to my bedside, another ran a bingo party, another brought in traveling musicians, another went Christmas shopping for a fellow patient, another gave me guitar lessons for almost two weeks, another wheeled a patient who couldn't wheel himself, another gave out disposable slippers. It just never stopped . . . the things they do . . . thank God!"

BRIEFLY NOTED



New Legionnaires, Ashtabula Co., Ohio

A Vietnam Initiating Program for new members was held by the **Ashtabula County (Ohio) Council at Post 226, Andover**. A steak dinner was included as 28 new Legionnaires joined their posts. In the photo, David Paul (joining Post 226) is shown getting his pin from Past Nat'l VC Howard Kingdom, **Conneaut Post 151**, and a welcome from Dep't 1st VC Charles Green.



Dep't of Arkansas Legion hospital room

The **Dep't of Arkansas** provided \$900 to furnish one of the new mother-child rooms at the Arkansas Children's Hospital in Little Rock. These rooms are equipped for the comfort of the young patient and the parent, who may stay with the child during his hospitalization period. On the door to the room is a bronze plaque which reads: "Furnished by The American Legion—Department of Arkansas." In the photo are Child Welfare Director Helen Van Steenwyck; C. S. Nevill, member of the Hospital

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending December 31, 1970

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970	\$1,656,453
Benefits paid since April 1958	9,804,708
Basic Units in force (number)	178,463
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1970	8,978
New Applications rejected	2,041

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1971 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

Board of Trustees; Charles Holloway, Legion Child Welfare Committee chairman; and Arkansas Adjutant Arthur Cross, Jr.

The Indiana Legion will participate in a drive to raise \$4 million for the construction of Gen. Lewis B. Hershey Hall on the campus of his alma mater, Tri-State College, Angola, Ind. General Hershey rose from Private and headed the nation's draft system through three wars. Memorabilia will include an induction order dated Sept. 23, 1864, the table on which stood the fish bowl used for the lottery in drawing names for the WW2 draft, and medals and awards presented to the General, many by The American Legion.

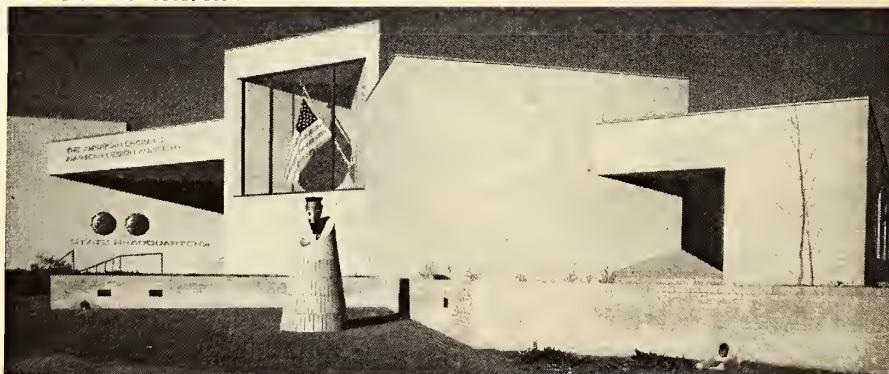
Four veterans of the Vietnam War are recent additions to the Legion's Nat'l Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation Division staff. In the photo (l. to rt.) are Claims Representative Philip R. Wilkerson, 28, of Washington, D.C., former Navy Communications Officer; Field Representative Kraig W. Cummings, 27,



Four new Rehab staff members

of Arlington, Va., former Air Force 1st Lt.; Field Representative Dean H. Howland, Jr., 25, of Cleverdale, N.Y., former Army 1st Lt.; and Field Representative Jay C. Groff, 48, of Quarryville, Pa., former Air Force Chief Warrant Officer, who also served in WW2 and Korea.

WOLFE'S COM' PHOTOS, TOPEKA



In Topeka is the new Kansas Legion Department Hq building, with Eternal Flame.



19th District, Pa., gift to VA Hospital

Three black and white and two color TV sets were donated to the Lebanon, Pa., VA Hospital by Legionnaires and Auxiliaries of the **19th District, Pa.** In the photo, l. to rt., are Dep't Cmdr Thomas Commarota; Harry Flussi, Hospital Director; Arthur Heilman, VAVS Representative; Frank Marino, Lebanon County Cmdr; Havard Walton, Jr., Dep't Rehabilitation Director; and Edward Hoak, Dep't Adjutant.

A nonprofit organization, the Nat'l Aerospace Educational Council, of 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, concerned over the wave of anti-technology bias in the United States, particularly as it concerns aviation and related fields, seeks support of local groups to place more informative material on aerospace and opportunities in aviation in schools and libraries.

For anyone interested in planning or choosing a career for a young person, a "Starter" File of Free Occupational Literature is available for \$1.25 from B'nai B'rith Vocational Service, 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. In the file are names and addresses of organizations which have literature available in many types of careers. A sample of the listings is the following: "Engineering Technology (Engineering Technology Careers)—1966; One copy free. Additional 50 cents each. National Council of Technical Schools, 1507 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005."

The Tennessee Historical Society recently dedicated a marker in memory of the late Prentice Cooper at his family

home in Shelbyville, Tenn. Granville S. Ridley, chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Council, used the theme of what the Legion meant to the former Department Commander and Nat'l Executive Committeeman and what he meant to the Legion.

POSTS IN ACTION

PHOTO BY PEET, PORTSMOUTH



Post 190, Va.: He'll ride in style.

Post 190, Portsmouth, Va., presented a new wheel chair to 13-year-old Michael Parker, who is unable to walk because of congenital cerebral palsy. Michael is enrolled in the multiple handicapped program at the Diagnostic-Adjustive-Corrective Center for Learning, a new educational facility operated by the Portsmouth City School Board. In the photo with Michael, l. to rt., are Eugene Harrison, Past Cmdr; Earl Gardner, 2nd VCmdr; Warner Griffin, Service Officer; Cephaus Wright, 1st VCmdr; and Willie Chambers, Post Cmdr. The post recently made its 23rd annual Gifts to Yanks visit to the VA Hospital (Kecoughtan), Hampton, presenting gift packets to all sick and convalescent vets, regardless of race, creed and color. Along with the Auxiliary, the post was co-host at a Christmas Party held in the post home for students enrolled in the Special Education class at the Riddick-Weaver Elementary School, Portsmouth.

Post 1, Minneapolis, Minn., has among its members 11 judges of the Municipal Court and Hennepin County District Court. In the photo, ten are shown. L.

HENNEPIN CO. SHERIFF



Among the members in Post 1, Minneapolis, Minn., are 11 judges (10 are shown here).

to rt., front row, are: Eugene Minenko, William Sykora, Chester Durda, Melvin Peterson and Neil Riley. Back row: Eugene Farrell, Post 1 Cmdr Levi Hall, Douglas Amdahl, David Leslie, and Paul Lommen. Judge Edwin Chapman was unable to be present when the picture was taken.

Post 651, Sayville, N.Y., was instrumental in arranging, through Congressman Otis Pike and the Veterans Administration, for the use of a home kidney machine by Arthur Faria, who needed it to keep him alive.

PHOTO BY FRANK O. MARTINEZ



Post 59, Ariz.: College scholarships

Post 59, Tucson, Ariz., gave college scholarships to two high school graduates, Edna Fimbres and Dora Aranda, in what will be an annual project. Also shown in the photo are Committee members Gilbert Ruiz, Willie Dalton, Al Aguilar, and Post Cmdr David Cota.



Post 200, Calif.: a novel fund raiser

Post 200, San Diego, Calif., engaged in a Donkey Polo game with VFW Post 6875, of Encanto. The Legion won the game, 5 to 4. After the contest, Legion Post Cmdr Emil Balaban received, for the post, \$200 in award money, and VFW Cmdr Steve Smreka, \$100. They hope to make it an annual affair.

Post 1615, Maplewood, N.Y., conducted a panel discussion, with a film, on drug abuse, attended by about 200 partici-



Post 1615, N.Y.: panel on drug abuse

pants. In the photo are, l. to rt., Post Cmdr Earl Sheldon; Town of Colonie Detective Edward Frank; the Rev. Michael Hogan; State Assemblyman Fred Field; and Post VCmdr Edward Kucsak, program chairman.

Four \$500 scholarships are being sponsored by **Post 1120** (aided by the Auxiliary and the Blue Hornets Drum Corps), of **Lindenhurst, N.Y.** The four recipients are shown just to the left of Post Cmdr John Green.



Scholarship aid from Post 1120, N.Y.

Post 347, New Kensington, Pa., disapproving of the Congressional change of Veterans Day from November 11 to an arbitrary Monday date beginning October 25, 1971, passed a resolution saying that Post 347 will continue to hold its annual Veterans Day Banquet and Memorial on November 11, as it has done

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

St. Lo, France, Normandy Beachhead (Mid-October 1944)—Need information from Kenneth Jewel and Ival Herron and any other comrades who recall that Ira J. Cleveland was injured during strafing of convoy by Germans. He claims he jumped from truck, landed in ditch, broke his back, and unconscious for about four days, was dispatched to the Red Ball Truck Line with the 12th Infantry. Write "CD69," American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Fort Schuyler, Bronx, N.Y. (Sept.-Oct. 1945)—Need information from 1945 classmates in the Midshipmen School as to whether George W. Kie suffered from extreme nervousness. Write "CD70," American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Inje, Korea, Missouri or Kansas Line; 45th Div., 279th Inf., Co A; 187th Arbn Rct., Co F (15 Aug. 1952; 20 Nov. 1952)—Need information from Wiltz, Rhoades, Mullins, Tennant or any other comrades who knew of William G. Whittingstall sustaining injury to left shoulder and to lower back. Write "CD71," American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

since 1919. A copy of the resolution was sent to the President and to Pennsylvania's Senators and Representatives, begging them "to reconsider their hasty action and permit this holiday to remain as originally intended—the actual day of cease fire."



New home of Post 127, Bothell, Wash., cost \$250,000, has ultra-modern kitchen, piped-in music, air conditioning. Main hall seats 300, Auxiliary hall 100. Since the opening, the membership is up 250.



Artist Fred Haley, of Post 127, Orange, Conn., stands before the original mural he painted for the post. It is 6x8 feet and depicts American Legion programs.

When on last Christmas night fire completely destroyed the home of Fred Abel, Past Cmdr of Post 58, Smithfield, Utah, the post went into action. With the help of radio stations came offers of four homes to move into, plus contributions of money, clothing, groceries and furniture. Plans are under way to rebuild the home with the help of Legionnaires and townspeople.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



F. Gerrit Veldman, 49, of Detroit, Mich., a Past Dep't Cmdr (1969-70), appointed Dep't Adjutant to fill the vacancy left by the death of Thomas A. Kouri.

W. D. Robbins, of Willard, N. Car., re-appointed by Gov. Robert W. Scott to another five-year term on the State Board of Veterans Affairs. Robbins is a Past Dep't Cmdr and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman.

John J. Fornacca, appointed Dep't Adjutant and Service Officer of the Dep't of Italy, filling the unexpired term left by the death of Carmine Casolini.

DEATHS

George Merkel, 96, of Lake Tomahawk, Wis., a Legion founder who attended the St. Louis Caucus in 1919.

Albert H. Blanding, 94, of Bartow, Fla., Past Dep't Cmdr (1919-20), a Legion Founder and the first Florida Dep't Commander.

Carmine Casolini, Italy American Legion Dep't Adjutant since 1950, in Rome following a long illness. A WW1 veteran, he had been Dep't Cmdr, 1934-50, and vice cmdr, 1928-34. At the time of his death he was Dep't Membership Chairman, Dep't Rehabilitation Director and Chairman, Dep't Convention Chairman, had been Dep't Service Officer since 1960, and had served as chairman on various other Legion committees.

Dr. Rush English Castelaw, 100 years old, of Kansas City, Mo., a long-time Legionnaire, a hospital administrator, and superintendent of hospitals in Williamsport, Pa., and Decatur, Ill.

Clayton O. Christopherson, of Yankton, S.D., Past Dep't Cmdr and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1949-50).

George A. Weber, 75, of Baraboo, Wis., Past Dep't Cmdr (1940-41) and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1942-44. In 1952 he was named chairman of the Department's Memorial Bldg Commission.

Edward L. Moersch, of Escanaba, Mich., a Legion Founder who attended the 1919 St. Louis Caucus.

Norman M. (Pat) Lyon, 76, of La Canada, Calif., vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Aeronautics & Space Committee (and a former chairman), an Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1964 and 1965, and Dep't Vice Cmdr in 1939-40.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

James C. Bulger Post 35, Canon City,

Colo.; Harrison Post 404, Harrison, Mich.; Stewart-Powell Post 767, Columbus, Ohio; Oak North Post 617, San Antonio, Tex.; Sylvester White Post 820, Crosby, Tex.; Henrico Post 366, Richmond, Va.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Grover Lantzer (1970), Post 8, Casa Grande, Ariz.

Dalton Jones and **Karl Kitchen** and **Donald Shireman** (all 1968), Post 75, Phoenix, Ariz.

Allen F. Strutz (1969), Post 68, Hayward, Calif.

Anton Jorgensen (1970), Post 103, Cotati, Calif.

J. Ray Sweeney (1970), Post 276, Los Angeles, Calif.

Elton P. Lincoln and **Cicero H. Neilson** and **John D. Snow** (all 1970), Post 375, Palo Alto, Calif.

John L. Lampkins (1970), Post 532, Los Angeles, Calif.

Louis B. Reardon and **Harry Rubin** and **Reginald S. Smith** and **Samuel Testa** (all 1970), Post 12, Norwalk, Conn.

Fred E. Butler (1969), Post 33, Plainville, Conn.

Ester Jeffries and **Dock Lay** and **Isiah Massey** and **Willie Parker** (all 1969), Post 537, Marietta, Ga.

Shreve D. Squires, Sr. and **Edward J. Sullivan** and **C. Fletcher Terry** and **John W. Tibbs** (all 1969), Post 198, Petersburg, Ill.

Wilbur H. Moritz (1970), Post 454, Benson, Ill.

Joseph H. Levin and **Peter J. Simon** (both 1970), Post 473, Chicago, Ill.

John Balawand and **Frank Jendraskiewicz** and **Eugene T. Puharich** (all 1970), Post 493, Chicago, Ill.

Wilbur R. Locke and **Joseph B. Polhemus** and **Bert Spenny** and **Charles R. Vollmar** (all 1970), Post 644, Fairview, Ill.

James Anderson (1970), Post 10, Marion, Ind.

Harry E. Lewis (1970), Post 20, Crown Point, Ind.

Arthur Daharsh and **Herbt Doms** and **Herman Gretz** and **Daniel E. Haley** (all 1970), Post 356, Hamlet, Ind.

Rutherford Share and **Hervey Sherman** and **Lloyd Simmons** and **Ray Slaymaker** and **Frank R. Smith** (all 1968), Post 76, Marengo, Iowa.

Myrl Powers and **Otto Reinke** and **Shelby Roberts** and **Ora Seydel** and **Ralph Winklepleck** (all 1970), Post 335, Dysart, Iowa.

Maurice E. Wilson (1970), Post 52, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Arnold Ballard (1966) and **Samuel Rankin** and **Harry Rowell** (both 1967), Post 96, Saco, Maine.

James W. Jackson and **Henry W. Rinehart** (both 1968), and **Robert F. Kahoe** (1969) and **Gordon K. Chilcoat** and **William J. Cowley, Jr.** (both 1970), Post 39, Bel Air, Md.

James A. Cooke (1970), Post 204, West Boylston, Mass.

Lawrence J. O'Dea (1970), Post 200, Taylor, Mich.

Carl Nowacki, Sr. (1966) and **Charles C. Owens** (1967) and **Thorvald F. Roragen** (1969), Post 358, Detroit, Mich.

Wilson S. Morris and **James P. Mulholland** and **Joseph P. O'Brien** and **Horace E. Philhower** and **Vincent Puma** (all 1969), Post 43, Florham Park, N.J.

Kenneth M. Jessup (1969), Post 151, Middletown, N.Y.

Nunzio De Carne and **Joseph Di Pasquale** and **Joseph Lamark** (all 1970), Post 180, Rochester, N.Y.

Herbert W. Larson and **Albert Leibman** and **Eino V. Lindquist** and **Robert L. Munoz** (all 1970), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Urooman E. Stewart (1970), Post 574, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

William J. Appanzeller and **Perry Wescott** (both 1970), Post 937, Berlin, N.Y.

Patrick Schur (1970), Post 954, Churchville, N.Y.

Dr. LeRoy C. Andersen and **Charles V. Barkus** and **Ben C. Boatright** and **Leslie Burgum** and **Adolph Christensen** (all 1969), Post 14, Jamestown, N.Dak.

L. A. Ray and **H. W. Schneider** and **W. R. Schultz** and **John Starnard** and **Joe G. Zavaleny** (all 1970), Post 37, Williston, N. Dak.

Harold H. Gargrave and **Edwin Grodahl** and **Mark Handy** and **R. B. Henry** and **Oscar Johnson** (all 1966), Post 97, Larimore, N. Dak.

Harry Abram and **Jay Altfater** and **Ray B. Antil** and **Carl H. Appel** and **H. K. Balthaser** (all 1970), Post 11, Lancaster, Ohio.

Carl Dittoe, Jr. and **Clifford G. Hutchison** and **Dr. Sidney N. Lord** (all 1968) and **Richard N. Lentz** and **Clarence W. Litzinger** (both 1970), Post 58, Somerset, Ohio.

Oscar W. Covington and **Elmer L. Kirkpatrick** and **Elza C. Pennington** (all 1971), Post 16, Shawnee, Okla.

William C. Linthicum (1970), Post 83, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward B. Biss (1970), Post 95, Brockway, Pa.

Arthur M. Leatherman and **Walter R. Lewis** and **John A. McKerihan** and **Andrew Y. Michie** and **William G. Morrow** (all 1968), Post 210, Doylestown, Pa.

Charles S. Auld and **Frank B. Edwards** (both 1970), Post 66, York, S. Car.

Clyde B. Cook and **G. J. Patesal, Sr.** (both 1967), Post 273, Poquoson, Va.

Ralph Lytle and **Elmer Seater** and **Louis A. Stark** and **Mitchell Todd** and **Oliver P. Tonnier** (all 1970), Post 61, Prescott, Wis.

Ray Galles and **Fred Hoppe** (both 1970), Post 355, Grafton, Wis.

George C. Schrammel (1970), Post 411, Milwaukee, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y." 10019

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

4th Arm'd Div, N.Y.C. Chapter—(Apr.) **Ed Rapp**, 144-47 72nd Rd., Flushing, N.Y. 11367
4th Cav—(Aug.) **Mike Loberg**, Annandale, Minn. 55302

5th Eng Combat Reg't, 1128th Eng (c) Gp, 1277 Eng (e) Bn, 5th Eng (c) Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) **T. Zamaria**, 7320 Backlick Rd., Springfield, Va. 22150

8th Arm'd Div—(July) **Henry Rothenberg**, Suite 400-134 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60602

9th Inf Div (WW2)—(July) **Daniel Quinn**, 412 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N.J. 07087
10th Field Sig Bn (AEF)—(May) **Frederic Wright**, 5124 9th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33710

12th Arm'd Div—(July) **Warren Mauer**, R.R. 2, Box 154, Germantown, Ohio 45327

19th Eng—(July) **Mahlon Campbell**, 307 Rogers Rd., Trooper, Norristown, Pa. 19401

20th Coast Art'y (Fort Crockett, Texas)—(Aug.) **Cecil Fravel**, Rt. 2, Box 243, Corydon, Ind. 47112

29th Div (WW1&2)—(June) **Harry Richardson**, P.O. Box 5302, Roanoke, Va. 24012

36th Eng, H & S Co & Band—(July) **Daniel Lasorsa**, 133 Sumner Ave., Clarks Summit, Pa. 18411

63rd Div—(July) **William Martin**, Valley Rd., P.O. Box 28, Ingomar, Pa. 15127

63rd Eng, Co A (c)—(Aug.) **Lewis Feiber**, 5082 Cemetery Rd., Hilliard, Ohio 43026

63rd Sig Bn—(July) **J. R. Turner, Jr.**, 56 N. Cedar St., McDonough, Ga. 30253

67th AAA Gun Bn, Bat C only—(July) **Howard Wolf**, 610 W. River Blvd., Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

73rd Eng Co (WW2)—(July) **Walter Francis**, 533 Scotland, Topeka, Kans. 66616

88th Eng, H Pon Bn—(Aug.) **Raymond Pence**, 920 Pleasantville Rd., Lancaster, Ohio 43130

97th Evac Hosp—(June) **Mrs. Oscar Warbach**, 1345 Orlando Dr., Haslett, Mich. 48840

101st Abn Div—(Aug.) **Walter Miller, Jr.**, P.O. Box 454, Greenville, Tex. 75401

111th Inf, Co C—(June) **Edward Ellis**, 321 Clearfield Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401

112th Cav (Midwest Reunion)—(Aug.) **Lionel Carter**, 1621 Cleveland St., Evanston, Ill. 60202

112th Sig Rad Int Co—(Aug.) **R. G. Cachard**, 2702 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kans. 67203

120th Medics, Co A—(July) **E. O. Fricker**, 416 N. Harrison, Cushing, Okla. 74023

121st Inf, Co B—(July) **Roy Green**, Rt. 2 Tallassee Rd., Athens, Ga. 30601

124th Cav, Tp F—(July) **E. L. Warren**, Star Rt., Box 55, Mineral Wells, Tex. 76067

128th Inf, Co H (WW1)—(July) **Henry Buelow**, 331 Warren Ave., Reedsburg, Wis. 53959

136th Field Art'y, Bat F (WW1)—(Apr.) **Harold Roth**, 1611 Carew, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

151st Inf, Co K—(June) **Billy Adkins**, 320 Richmond St., Columbus, Wis. 53925

155th MM Gun Det (Christmas Isl, WW2)—(Aug.) **David Buente**, 120 Arch Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15202

164th Inf, Co D—(June) **Charles Schlieve**, Leeds, N. Dak. 58346

166th-938th Field Art'y, Bat C—(June) **Hank Slater**, Wilson Rd., R.D. 2, Phoenixville, Pa.

169th Inf, Co B, & Medical Det—(June) **Joseph Cannata**, 168 College St., Middletown, Conn.

188th Field Art'y Bn, Serv Bat (WW2)—(July) **Marvin Peterson**, 107 Osage Ave., Bismarck, N.Dak. 58501

190th Field Art'y (WW2)—(July) **Mel Sober**, P.O. Box 361, Sunbury, Pa. 17801

202nd AAA AW Bn—(July) **W. S. Roser**, 2507 Kings Highway, Louisville, Ky. 40205

215th CA AA—(July) **Marvin Severns**, 704 W. 3rd, Mankato, Minn. 56001

217th CA AA, Bat A, Med Bat & Reg't Band (WW2)—(July) **Virgil Chirhart**, R.R. 1, Sauk Rapids, Minn. 56379

222nd Inf, Co—(July) **Nolan Crawford**, R.R. 1, Box 217, Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923

242nd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) **Arnold Johnson**, 412-19th Ave., Franklin, Nebr.

264th Ord MM Co—(July) **J. B. Reynolds**, 1819 Olive St., North Little Rock, Ark. 72114

297th Ord Co (WW2)—(July) **George Ojalehto**, Lake Boone, Stowe, Mass.

299th Combat Eng Bn—(June) **Paul Feheley**, 1 Esther Ave., Binghamton, N.Y. 13903

321st Inf, Serv Co—(July) **Roy Herrick**, 1311 S. Missouri, Casper, Wyo. 82601

328th Field Art'y—(June) **Leslie Reddaway**, 5138 Morris Rd., Swartz Creek, Mich. 48473

338th Eng Reg't (GS)—(July) **Fred Anderly**, 179 N. Bath Club Blvd., North Redington Beach, Fla. 33708

338th Inf, 1st Bn—(Apr.) **R. C. Souder**, Jr., 1837 Waverland Circle, Macon, Ga. 31201

348th OM Corps—(June) **Granville Wagoner**, 103 Poplar Dr., Amity Gardens, Douglassville, Pa. 19518

360th Gen Serv Eng Reg't (WW2)—(June) **Edward Ziatz**, Box 257, Marianna, Pa. 15345

409th Inf, Co D—(July) **Ralph Breede**, 7824 Geier Gurnee, Ill. 60031

417th Ambulance Co (WW2)—(Apr.) **Nick Hatchett**, 1636 Al Mara Circle, Louisville, Ky. 40205

506th Eng Lt Pon Co—(July) **Jorgen Moen**, Box 387, La Crosse, Wis. 54601

541st Field Art'y Bn—(July) **Paul Chlebo**, 21355 Santa Clara, Detroit, Mich. 48219

554th Motor Ambulance Co—(Aug.) **Leonard Woods**, Box 235, Green Bay, Wis. 54305

752nd ROB, Co C (WW2)—(May) **Eugene Glass**, 110 Berwyn Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14215

755th Tank Bn—(July) **D. L. Tidwell**, 3810 Sandy Meadow, Houston, Tex. 77039

817th TD Bn—(June) **Leland Duncan**, 3414 Glenn Dr., Alton, Ill. 62002

818th Eng Avn Bn, Co C—(Aug.) **William Mann**, 2365 W. Pleasant Valley Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44134

818th, 819th & 820th MP—(July) **Howard Rembold**, 512 Kenmore Ave., Belair, Md. 21014

843rd Eng Avn Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) **Willis Havemeier**, R.R. 1, Gibbon, Minn. 55335

876th Abn Eng Avn Bn—(May) **Wm. Favier**, P.O. Box 609, Somerville, N.J. 08876

885th Ord HAM Co (Fort Bliss, Texas & CBI)—(Aug.) **Frank Sigmundik**, 700 W. Belmont La., St. Paul, Minn. 55113

967th Field Art'y Bn—(Apr.) **Anthony Wollfrum**, 619 Beechwood Rd., Willow Grove, Pa.

1913 Avn Eng Bat—(July) **William Albert**, 641 Lance Dr., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016

2755th Eng, Co B, formerly 591st Eng—(Aug.) **Thomas Hodge**, 126 E. 23rd St., Littlefield, Texas 79339

3409th Ord MAM Co—(June) **Gerald Kline**, R.R. 4, 118 N. Shore Dr., Syracuse, Ind. 46567

Persian Gulf Cmd—(July) **Dean Corbin**, 3823 Orchard St., Magadore, Ohio 44260

NAVY

1st Marine Div, Reinforced—(Aug.) **E. C. Clarke** Box 84, Alexandria, Va. 22313

Communications Supplementary Activities Unit—(July) **Les Gilkey**, 11405 E. 5th St., Tulsa, Okla. 74128

LST 177—(July) **Vincent Mongiello**, 201 W. Venango St., Mercer, Pa. 16137

LST 556—(July) **Duane Jury**, R.D. 2, Somers, Pa. 15501

NAS Ellyson Field, Pensacola, Fla.—(May) **Ellyson Field Reunion**, P.O. Box 3222, Pensacola, Fla. 32506

Naval Militia, New York, 1st Bn—(Apr.) **Charles Buschcamper**, 273 Concord Rd., Yonkers, N.Y. 10710

USS Bairoko (CVE115, VS23, 25)—(Aug.) **Dewitt Bond**, Box 52, Warsaw, Ohio 43844

USS Babes (DE10)—(June) **Jack Woods**, 504 Eden Park Dr., Rantoul, Ill. 61866

USS Benham (DD397)—(July) **David Cardamone**, 407 Heston Ave., Norristown, Pa.

USS Charette (DD581)—(July) **Robert Sullivan**, 4413 Ave. M, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234

USS Creon (ARL-11, from Feb. 1944)—(Aug.) **Eugene B. Ousley**, 3217 E. McWilliams Ave., Las Vegas, Nev. 89101

USS Knapp (DD653)—(July) **Francis Wickenheiser**, 1109 Pleasure Rd., Lancaster, Pa. 17601

USS Massachusetts (BB59)—(June) **Robert Grimes**, 75 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 02110

USS Naifeh (DE352)—(July) **Howard Hubert**, 21 Howard St., Massena, N.Y. 13662

USS South Dakota (WW1)—(Apr.) **E. K. Smadling**, 310 Gale St., Hoquiam, Wash. 98550

USS Thuban (AKA19)—(June) **Samuel Krause**, Fessenden, N. Dak. 58438

USS Wedleigh (DD689)—(July) **Donald Wunderlich**, Voltaire, N. Dak. 58792

USS Walker, Abbot, Erben, Hale, Stembel, Bullard, Kidd, Black & Chauncey—(Aug.) **Harrold F. Monning**, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill. 61443.

AIR

14th Air Force—(July) **Buck Doyle**, 5128 10th Rd. N., Arlington, Va. 22205

45th & 143rd Aero Sqdns (WW1)—(May) **Samuel Paul**, 540 E. Gravers La., Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

65th Tp Carrier Sqdn—(July) **Bud Hawkey**, Box 16, New Madison, Ohio 45346

69th Bomb Sqdn—(Aug.) **Louis Kieran**, Box 1835, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230

269th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Aug.) **Arthur Herman**, West Salem, Wis. 54669

307th Tha Comp Sqdn (England)—(July) **C. A. DeLay**, 7802 E. 32nd Pl., Tulsa, Okla. 74145

310th, 319th, 321st & 340th Bomb Gps, 57th Bomb Wng, & 308th Sig Corps Det (WW2)—(July) **John Dillill**, 130 E. Orange Ave., Lake Wales, Fla. 33853

356th Ftr Gp—(Aug.) **Louis Frangella**, 117 Main St., Ravana, N.Y. 12143

389th, 390th & 391st Ftr Sqdns—(Aug.) **Harry Hayes**, P.O. Box 183, Black River, N.Y. 13612

486th Bomb Sqdn, M—(June) **Paul Manning**, 2427 Plunkett St., Hollywood, Fla. 33020

788th, 789th, 790th, & 791st Bomb Sqdns—(July) **Kenneth Darney**, 45-10 Ridge Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21236

American Vol Gp-Chinese AF—(July) **Don Rodewald**, 1220 N. 5th St., Burbank, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor—(May) **Albert Senna**, 850 Hamilton St., Somerset, N.J. 08873

Iceland Veterans—(May) **Dave Zinkoff**, 2101 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS NOVEMBER 30, 1970

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on Deposit \$ 2,865,823.67
Receivable 127,358.51

Inventories 556,390.71
Invested Funds 3,860,183.36

Trust Funds:

Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust Fund 314,065.57

Employees Retirement
Trust Fund 4,976,960.52 5,291,026.09

Improved

Real Estate 821,521.81

Less: Accumulated
Depreciation 278,112.11 543,409.70

Funded Depreciation
(Securities & Cash) 278,112.11 821,521.81

Furniture & Fixtures and Equipment 301,809.11
Deferred Charges 88,961.92

\$13,913,375.18

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH

Current Liabilities \$ 985,853.89
Funds Restricted as to use 349,237.81

Deferred Income 3,139,909.93

Trust Funds:

Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust Fund 314,065.57

Employees Retirement
Trust Fund 4,976,960.52 5,291,026.09

Net Worth:

Reserve Fund 904,551.31
Restricted Fund 1,575,727.44

Real Estate 821,521.81

Reserve for Veterans Affairs
& Rehab 168,173.92

Reserve for Children
& Youth 115,239.73

Reserve for Convention 60,000.00

Reserve for The American
Legion Magazine 36,475.74

Gift to The Nation—
Maintenance Fund 99,906.25

3,781,596.20

Unrestricted Capital 365,751.26 4,117,347.46

\$13,913,375.18

Bicycle Boom

FOR MOST OF US, bicycling was part of our childhood fun; for many millions of us it has been a fun that never ended. In 1969 in the U.S. alone, over 67 million adult "huff 'n' puffers" pedaled their two-wheelers on tours, camping trips, races, short weekend junkets, and just around the park for exercise. Thousands even used them for commuting to work. Sales figures for domestic and foreign models for the same year came to over 7 million units.

The bicycle was an instant success after its invention in Germany in 1816. It became the fad of the century. No longer did people have to depend on a horse-and-buggy, or walking, for transportation. By the late 1800s, there was one bicycle for every ten people in the U.S. Manufacturers were Glenn Curtis, Henry Ford, and the Wright brothers. And the bicycle has remained popular because it has been, and still is, the least expensive practical vehicle; the best current model costs about \$250.

Its greatest deterrent has been the lack of room for it on our modern car-cluttered highways. But this is changing. For use by bicycles only, local governments are establishing "bikeways," systems of secondary lightly-travelled streets and cross-country paths. There now exist over 75 designated bikeways—in Chicago's loops, New York's Central Park, San Francisco, as well as less populated areas. The longest is the Wisconsin Bikeway which stretches 300 miles from the Iowa State line to Lake Michigan. Bicycle-only paths for tourists wind through our state and national parks. The Federal government is planning 200,000 miles of bikeways to be developed over the next ten years.

The modern adult's bicycle is a highly sophisticated machine. One Japanese model

has 36 forward speeds! A popular model for spins around the block is the "tourist" type, also called "English racer" although a racer it isn't; it weighs 45 lbs. It usually has a three or five-speed rear hub and caliper brakes which are hand-operated by levers on the handle bars. The best costs about \$75. For touring and serious cycling, however, a must is the 22-lb. "derailleur," named after its unique multiple-gear shifting device (usually ten speeds). It also has caliper brakes. Average price is from \$120 to \$180. It compares to the English racer as a sportscar does to a truck.

(For further information: *The Complete Book of Bicycling*, by Eugene A. Sloane. Published by: Trident Press, Simon and Schuster, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020. Price: \$9.95.)

WHEN CAMPING, bring along a large trash-size plastic bag, suggests A. Sterling of Thornton, Ill. On a cold night, slip the bottom of your sleeping bag into it to keep your feet extra warm. When you break camp, use it to carry out bottles, cans and other litter.

VACUUM BOTTLE corks frequently loosen due to inside pressure. To make sure one stays tight, writes Robert Schwehr of Saborn, N. Dak., wet it and sprinkle some sugar on it before putting back in bottle.

LEGS OF COTS will puncture some tent floors unless the floors are protected. Small empty cans, with their tops cut out, will solve the problem, says Monte McKinley of Sidney, Nebraska. Slip them over the ends of the cot legs to distribute the pressure. Plastic coffee can lids also make for no-cost protection.



GAFF MITT for tender-handed fishermen helps eliminate hook-injured and fin-spiked hands. Plastic spurs (shown in photo) in key areas increase gripping power when you're pulling in the big ones. Available in large or medium sizes, right or left hand. Please specify when ordering from Harry M. King, P. O. Box 171, Moffett Field, Cal. 94035. Postage paid and unconditionally guaranteed at \$3.75 ea.

WHEN HUNTING on a sunny day, take a tip from the football players. Rub some charcoal on the cheekbone under each eye to prevent reflected glare which even sunglasses won't prevent. No charcoal? Your girl friend's mascara will work just as well.

ON WINTER TRIPS into the backwoods, carry in the trunk of your car a half-dozen milk cartons filled with sand, suggests Mrs. Bette Gabe of L'Anse, Michigan. They'll help you get out of icy spots that even the best snow tires can't handle.

IF SKIS are transported in a warm car, don't use them immediately upon arrival at the ski area, reports Lawrence Maurin of West Bend, Wis. Their warmth will melt or soften the snow which will freeze to their surface. Stand them outside and let them cool before using.

WHEN USING prepared scent for hunting deer and other animals, don't apply it to your jacket, advises Kevin O'Neil of Whitehall, N.Y. Instead, apply it to a piece of cloth and then pin the cloth to your jacket. So when you're finished hunting, you can remove the scent simply by removing the cloth.

AN EYEGLASS case, the open-end clip type, makes an excellent carrier and dispenser of .22 rifle cartridges, writes Irving Gann, Sr. of North Hollywood, Calif. It will hold about 75 Long Rifle cartridges and will clip to your shirt pocket or belt.

FLY CARRIER for trout flies can be made from a snap-open eyeglass case, reports C. H. Martin of Lone Rock, Wisconsin. Glue a thin sheet of cork or styrofoam in the bottom to take the hooks. Hard case protects the flies.

A GRAPEFRUIT KNIFE does a wonderful job of fileting fish, according to Joseph Baltrushes of Rome, N.Y. It has just the right curve, won't slip, and because it's serrated, it doesn't have to be sharpened.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



"Holler when you get back. I've got some work I want you to do!"

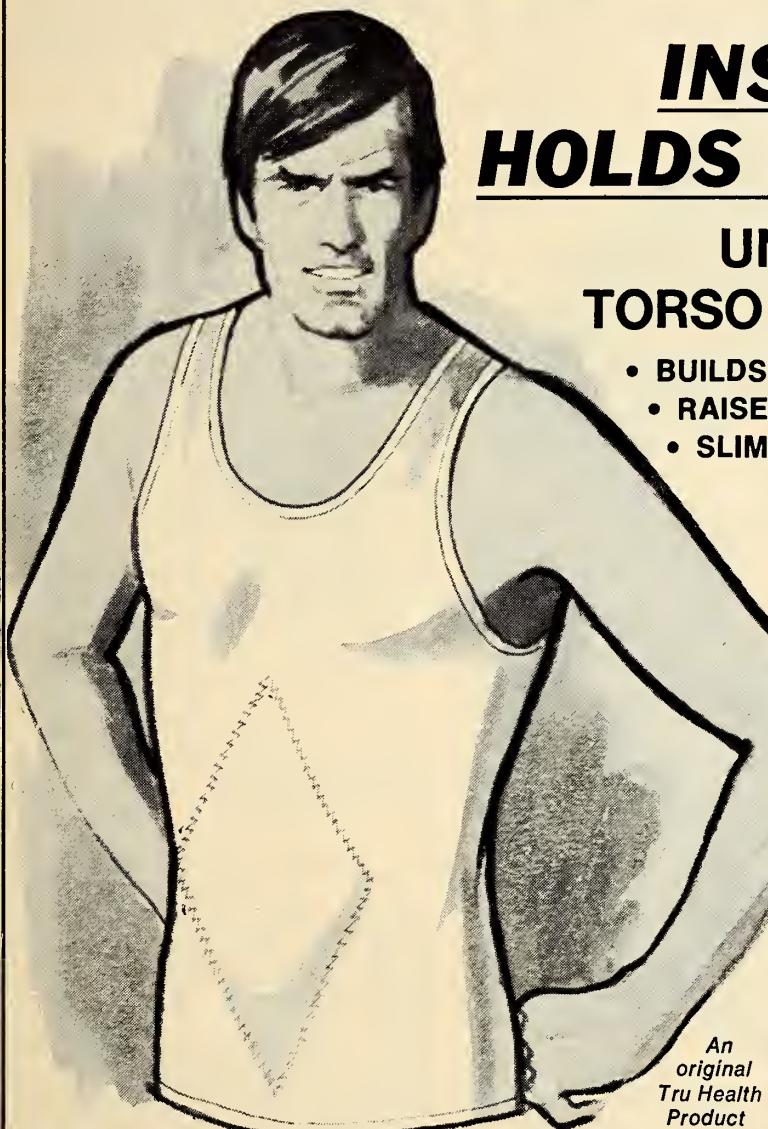
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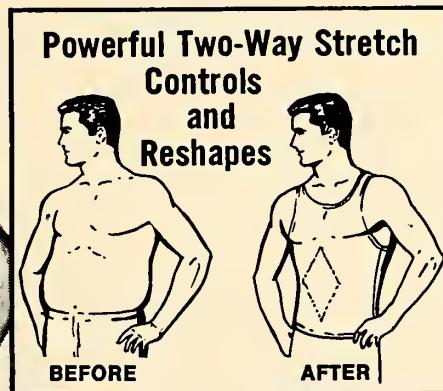
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- SLIMS ABDOMEN • STRAIGHTENS BACK



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original
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WHAT CONGRESS LEARNED ABOUT THE "WEATHERMEN"

(Continued from page 11)

the open, is a sort of master think-tank for the Chinese brand of communism in the United States. Its influence, if not its direct control, runs through many of the left wing organizations of the Cuban-Chinese variety in America, especially of the SDS.

The PLP is an American product of the break between the Soviet Union and Red China. It was formed in 1962 by members of the Soviet dominated old-line American Communist Party who were kicked out of it for their preference for the Chinese party line and the instructions of Mao Tse-tung.

PLP leaders include experienced adult communists. They exerted a strong influence on the SDS from 1966 on, when the pretensions of much of the press that SDS was still a "student" organization had become ridiculous.

PLP never seriously believed that youth, whether students or not, could bring off a red revolution in the United States by themselves. It set its eyes on creating a revolutionary force, Chinese style, out of the American "working classes." To the Progressive Labor Party, student agitation and violence would hopefully attract a larger body of working people. This is a tireless mission, to which the reaction of so-called "hard hats" must be discouraging.

The House committee report continues with a discussion of some SDS efforts to woo labor revolutionaries, in line with PLP policy:

"The SDS organization which operated from a Boston headquarters had been formed by the SDS Worker-Student Alliance caucus which was under the control of the Progressive Labor Party.

"The PLP was frankly sympathetic to strategies enunciated by the Red Chinese communists. It spoke of eventual violent revolution in the U.S. in traditional Marxist-Leninist terminology.

"The 'working class' orientation of PLP was reflected in the Boston-based SDS program of building 'worker-student alliances' on and off the college campus.

"The publications of this SDS organization also backed a program of direct actions on campus against 'militarization' of the university, in other words, actions against ROTC, war-related university research and military recruiting.

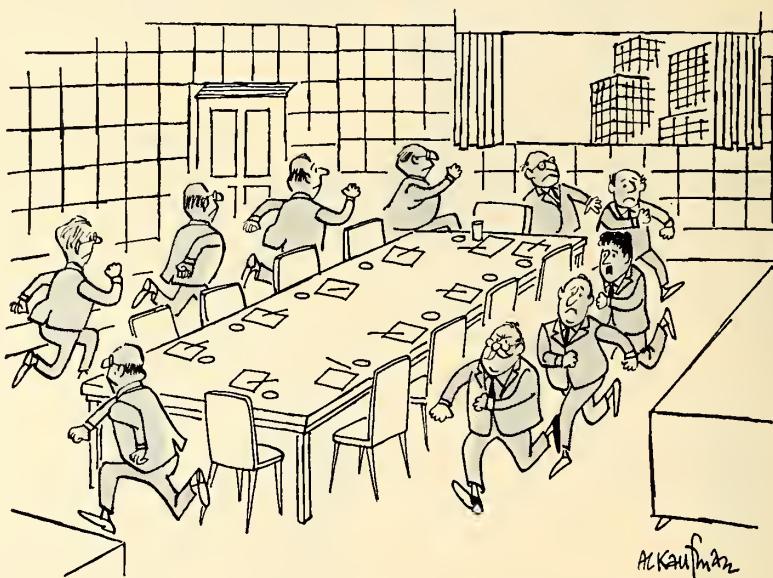
"In the summer of 1969, members of SDS were engaged in a 'work-in' in private industry or helping to man picket lines in trade union disputes (to bring the 'workers' the SDS revolutionary message while establishing a rapport between college students and the working man). In the fall of 1969, the SDS organization urged its college student members to take part-time jobs so this

flirtation between student and worker could continue throughout the year.

"In Washington, D.C., for example, SDS members and supporters had joined picket lines formed by truck drivers and warehousemen striking against the Curtis Brothers Furniture Company in June 1969. SDS'ers usually outnumbered the strikers who were represented by Warehousemen's Local 639 of the Teamsters Union.

"As in its summer projects elsewhere, SDS misread the issue and the feeling of

"While the Boston-based SDS deplored the Weatherman street fighting in Chicago, it was quick to explain in press releases and in its publications that it was not less militant or less violent. The organization was allegedly only concerned that violence be correctly directed [i.e.: to win labor support]. Weatherman violence alienated workers, the SDS in Boston argued. Its own model of student militancy was the long and violent strike that plagued San Francisco State College in the academic year 1968-1969. That action, according to SDS of Boston, involved thousands of



"Remember how relaxing these board meetings used to be before he got on this jogging kick?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the workers whom they were allegedly aiding. SDS members injected a racial issue into the furniture company strike over the objections of the union business agent. SDS participants were students from Washington area universities and included an SDS national officer. Some arrested demonstrators were equipped with nun-chakus, a weapon made from two sticks joined together by a thong and used as a weapon in the Far East.

"A committee witness testified that neither the union nor management approved of SDS' 'assistance.' A union representative stated that negotiation had been hampered by the students. Striking employees also were annoyed by the SDS'ers who, while including elements from the Chicago Weatherman faction of SDS, were predominately adherents of the Boston-based SDS. Ed Galloway, a Boston SDS'er and a former leader of the Georgetown University disruptions in the spring of 1969, was one of the pickets.

students in the longest student strike in history, and had raised an issue of racism, which the faction advocated should be a basis for agitation whenever possible.

"The official publication of this SDS group took credit for disruptive actions at various universities in the fall of 1969 by students agitating on behalf of improved wages and working conditions for university employees. For example, it claimed that stimulus from one of its chapters led to fighting between students and police in a campus demonstration of General Electric Company strikers. (The demonstrators also demanded wage increases for campus workers.)

"One of the largest anti-Vietnam war demonstrations ever held was the 'New Mobilization' project of November 15, 1969, in Washington, D.C. ('New Mobe' was a coalition of many protest groups.) Boston-based SDS members planned to participate in this Mobe-initiated activity which, as a Mobe press release stated,

would conform to 'the legal and non-violent discipline' established by the coalition. Assurances from Weatherman SDS that its participation would be non-violent were given to Mobe leaders. New Mobe, possibly the largest anti-war coalition of organizations in the United States, was made up of scores of organizations, including all varieties of Communists, plus radical, New Left and pacifist groups.

"Boston SDS stated that it would participate in Mobe's rally in Washington, D.C., but that it would march under its own slogans. It was critical of the three major groups behind the demonstration because they were building an 'alliance' in the wrong direction, that is, with [anti-war] businessmen, liberal politicians and university administrations, rather than with labor, who would one day fight those groups.

"Boston SDS, during the Washington rally, would not only promote its own views, but would put on a separate demonstration at the U.S. Department of Labor to express support for some 150,000 striking General Electric workers."

To the intelligent reader, this is a telling incident of the cynicism of anti-war activity in SDS. To the Boston SDS, the uses of the anti-war demonstration were (1) as an emotional tool to promote revolution in the United States, (2) as a possible aid for the enemy in Vietnam, and (3) as a means to recruit labor followers into revolution if it were manipulated "properly." It looked forward to its own war against the other "peace demonstrators" in the future. As is often the case, this was hardly clear in the news reports of the "Mobilization," which treated it chiefly as a dramatic spectacle embarrassing to the government.

The House report continues:

"On the international front in 1969, SDS elements, despite the splintering of the organization at home, continued to maintain relationships with communists abroad.

"During the summer of 1969, an SDS delegation visited Cuba for meetings with representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. The SDS delegation included Bernardine Dohrn, of the national Chicago office, and Kathy Boudin, of the organization's 'national action' staff. Members of this SDS delegation reported quite frankly in the radical press that they had spent 2 out of 5 weeks in Cuba meeting with the Vietcong. The Vietnamese delegation also included representatives from North Vietnam.

"It was indicated that the Vietnamese delegation had specified in advance the type of Americans they wanted to meet with—hard-core New Left organizers—

(Continued on page 38)

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WHAT CONGRESS LEARNED ABOUT THE "WEATHERMEN"

(Continued from page 37)

which, as it turned out, were mainly from the SDS. The Vietnamese communists were concerned over the lull in anti-Vietnam war activity in the United States, and the purpose of the meeting called by the Vietnamese communists was to prod American radicals into motion against American involvement in Vietnam. The SDS delegation agreed to do everything it could to speed up what it described as the inevitable defeat of the American forces in Vietnam. The SDS delegation consented to plan militant actions which it hoped would build another war front within the United States and provide material aid to the Vietcong. The Vietnamese communists' advice on the best type of recruit that the SDS should get for this activity was given by Huynh Van Ba, leader of the Vietcong delegation, who told the SDS delegation to look for the person who fights hardest against the police and pick that one. Ba cautioned that the one who talks best is not necessarily the one who fights best.

"In the summer of 1969, SDS was a major force behind recruitment of a *Venceremos* (Spanish for: "We Will Overcome") Brigade composed of Americans who, in two groups, would be sent to Cuba [ostensibly] to help harvest its 1970 sugar crop.

"*New Left Notes*, in its issue of July 8, 1969, contained an announcement that applications were available from the SDS national office to persons willing to serve in a Cuban sugarcane-cutting brigade. This was coupled with the appeal that everyone should apply. Applicants were told to expect 2 months of hard physical labor if accepted into a 300-man force of Americans who would actively and materially support the Cuban revolution by working in the Cuban sugarcane harvest.

"Julie Nichamin and Karin Ashley were the SDS representatives on the *Venceremos* Brigade's organizing committee. Nichamin was in charge of processing applications for the brigade.

"In December 1969, a brigade of 250 Americans arrived in Cuba to assist in the sugarcane harvest. The only organization within the brigade seemed to be a Weatherman SDS group of about 25. The other Americans apparently joined the brigade as individuals.

"The second group of sugarcane harvesters, which left the United States in February 1970, involved between 600 and 750 youths, according to varying estimates in the press."

Such tourists seldom admit that they may also plan their next actions in the United States in Havana in consultation with Cuban, Chinese or Vietnamese strategists, but there's little doubt of it.

Among those who led the Kent State confrontation, resulting in the death of four students after a weekend of lawless activity, were recent returnees from Cuban "sugar harvesting."

The House Committee report continues, picking up the aftermath of the Weatherman Chicago "action":

"Following the Weatherman's rioting on Chicago streets in October 1969, the New Left publication the *Guardian* declared that 'SDS is dead.'

"'All over the country,' it observed,

SDS convention. A former Weatherman has estimated that defections after the Chicago rioting sent the strength of the faction well below the 300 mark by the end of the year. In the opinion of many other radical youth, the militant, centralized Weatherman cadre were using tactics which would simply 'wipe out' revolutionaries or win them long terms in jail. The Chicago street action in October 1969 was viewed by many as a suicidal 'death trap.'

"Speeches by Weatherman leader and new national secretary Mark Rudd after the convention had extolled the virtues of violence against 'pigs,' whom he identified as including not only the police



"My wife won't love, honor, and protest."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

'SDS chapters are announcing disaffiliation from the parent body. Most of the grass-roots chapters in SDS refuse to align with any of the factions. If they do not proclaim independence publicly or abandon the name, they are quietly severing relations with the national office.'

"Press accounts of local chapter activity tended to confirm the *Guardian* report. The SDS chapter at Cornell University, for example, was handicapped by a split into four competing factions. The chapter at Vanderbilt University voted to disaffiliate from the Chicago national office and change its name. A new name was also the response of the SDS chapter at the University of Pittsburgh in order to disavow the so-called anarchists in control of the national organization.

"The Weathermen were reported in the underground press to have had the support of only about 300 cadre members of SDS at the June 1969 national

but also bureaucrats, soldiers and all members of the Establishment. Rudd talked of his faction's efforts to build a white fighting force for a people's war against 'imperialism' which had already begun. He was vague about what alternative a revolution would offer the American people. In a television interview in Ohio in the late summer he considered his organization dedicated to 'power to the people.'

"In a speech at the University of Rhode Island in September, he told students it was not possible to discuss specifics on what would happen after a revolution because the results would vary in different countries. The immediate concern, to Rudd, was the political and military defeat of the present power structure, after which the outlines of a new society would become clear.

"The last issue of the Weatherman's national publication, *Fire!*, issued under date of January 30, 1970, declared in

(Continued on page 40)

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WHAT CONGRESS LEARNED ABOUT THE "WEATHERMEN"

(Continued from page 38)

reference to its December national council meeting: 'Over the holidays we plotted war on Amerika.' The Chicago street fighting in October was praised in *Fire!* as the 'best organized white street action' ever to 'hit' this country.

"The SDS paper noted that the resulting arrests and injuries meant new forms of fighting had to be developed—possibly launched by collectives being built around the country. [The result has been more sneak sabotage and less rampaging in the open.] The Weathermen were avowedly 'building an army, a centralized military organization' and its 'military strategy' would be based on the political objective of 'the disintegration of society' by 'creating strategic armed chaos.' In the process of creating the army, the publication declared, the Weathermen were mindful of the need to mold themselves into 'self-conscious, self-reliant communist revolutionaries.' Their position was admittedly based on the optimistic belief that 'youth' will make and keep the revolution throughout America and the entire world.

"The Weathermen were described by some of their own members as romantics fancying themselves to be urban guerrillas and trying to apply the tactics of Che Guevara's rural guerrillas in underdeveloped third-world nations to a highly industrialized, democratic society.

"An analysis by the self-styled radical *Liberation News Service* on November 22, 1969, declared that Weatherman's talk of creating a white fighting force to ally with black revolutionaries was a strategy for 'fighting' in a tough gang style. They were imitating street gangs, motorcycle gangs, and to some extent the Black Panther Party. The result was to alienate SDS from students and working people."

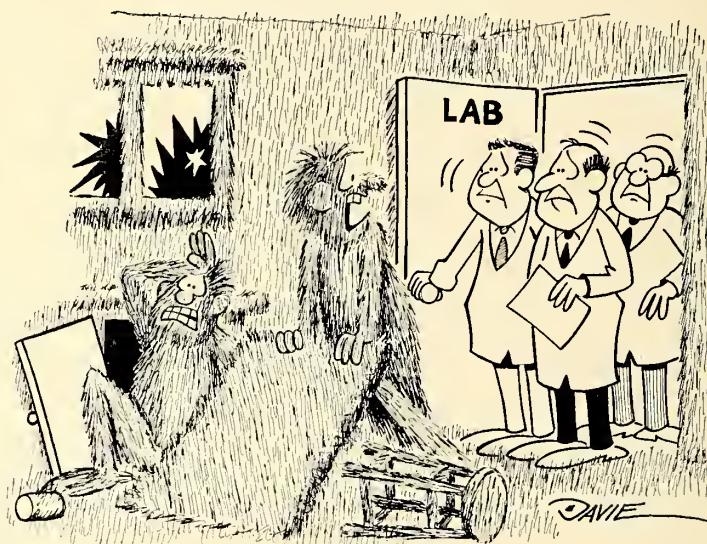
The House report continues at some length here to tell more of the splitting up of SDS, brought on by the impetuosity of the Weathermen, and of the wailing among obedient party-line communists that they had produced a group of grown-up infants going off on a murderous tantrum of their own and thus breaking up the "best" student organization they'd ever manipulated. Communism's rock bottom tactic for recruiting people is based on appealing to the paranoid, or sense of persecution, that is an inherent part of human nature. But the Weathermen had turned into such mad dogs that they were even beyond the reach of a communist essential—party discipline. No one is bewailing this more today than the regular American Communist Party and some of our Marxist professors. Those most interested in creating an effective American Communist party and a revolution that

would deliver power to the "right" hands feel, after more than 50 years of frustration, that every bomb the Weathermen set off puts them further behind. It is the wrong tactic for now, and just setting off bombs without any thought for "what then?" isn't even good Marxism. But the Weathermen find their encouragement and comfort in China, Vietnam, Cuba and Algeria, and not in the Soviet dominated regular American Communist Party.

The House report continues with an

regional organizer for SDS in Michigan during the 1968-1969 academic year who was active in the Weatherman faction the following summer, and Ted Gold, SDS leader at Columbia University in 1968 and a reputed member of an SDS faction known as 'the Mad Dogs' late in 1969. Several months later, a message from the Weatherman underground identified the third body as that of Terry Robbins, an SDS member from Kent State University in Ohio, also active in the Weatherman faction.

"Observed fleeing from the townhouse after the explosion was Cathlyn Wilker-



"The hair restorer formula blew up!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

account of the Weathermen "going underground":

"Sometime over the weekend of February 7 and 8, 1970, even the SDS national headquarters in Chicago was quietly vacated. Law enforcement authorities remarked on the virtual disappearance of Weatherman leaders from public view around this time.

"That terrorism was on the agenda for at least a section of the Weatherman underground operation was dramatically and tragically demonstrated on March 6, 1970. A series of explosions and a fire destroyed a Greenwich Village townhouse in New York City on that date. Authorities uncovered three bodies and a basement workshop which had contained dynamite, blasting caps, timing mechanisms, and home-made fragmentation bombs. A police official said that persons in the townhouse were putting together the component parts of a bomb and obviously something went wrong.

"Two bodies in condition to be identified were those of Diana Oughton, a

son, another member of the Weatherman clique, whose father owned the townhouse. Miss Wilkerson had at one time been a coordinator of regional activities for SDS in Washington, D.C.

"A Justice Department investigation into this explosion and other aspects of underground Weatherman activity resulted in a Federal grand jury indictment of 13 Weathermen on charges of conspiring to bomb and kill.

"The indictment brought in Detroit, Mich., on July 23, 1970, alleged that the conspiracy began to take shape during the Weatherman 'war' council in Flint, Mich., in December 1969, and that further plans were made at a Weatherman meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 4. Mark Rudd reportedly stated at the February session that Weathermen were going underground and would bomb police and military installations and carry out assassinations.

"To direct their underground bombing operation, according to the indictment, the Weathermen and co-conspirators 'would organize a central com-

mittee,' the members of which would be assigned to Berkeley, Calif., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., and New York City.

"Bearing out information that was obtained by House committee investigators, the grand jury reported that this 'central committee' would be in command of 'clandestine and underground focals, consisting of three or four persons' who would engage in the bombing of police and other civic, business and educational buildings throughout the country.

"Members of the Weatherman 'focals,' it was further charged, would use false identities and communicate through coded messages as they traveled about the country, obtaining firearms and explosives and using them to bomb buildings.

"Several of the indicted Weathermen were alleged to have been making dynamite bombs on the day of the townhouse explosion in New York City. The grand jury also maintained that a number of the defendants had rented an apartment in February on the North Side of Chicago where local police uncovered a bomb factory the following month.

"Specific purchases of explosives and meetings by the defendants were also described in a total of 21 'overt acts' which the grand jury cited as evidence of a bombing and killing conspiracy by the 13 Weathermen. Named in the indictment were: Mark W. Rudd and William C. Ayers, two of the three national SDS secretaries, Bernardine R. Dohrn, Kathy Boudin, Linda Sue Evans, Cathlyn P. Wilkerson, Dianne Donghi, Russell T. Neufeld, Jane Spielman, Ronald D. Fliegelman, Larry D. Grathwohl, Naomi E. Jaffe and Robert G. Burlingham.

"The grand jury in Detroit also took note of a highly publicized 'Declaration of a State of War' which was sent to various communication media and purported to be a message from 'the Weatherman underground' composed by Bernardine Dohrn on May 21, 1970.

"After identifying the third body in the rubble of the Greenwich Village townhouse as Terry Robbins, the 'Declaration of a State of War' maintained that the Weatherman underground still could count on 'several hundred members' who 'move freely in and out of every city and youth scene in the country.' The communication described the underground as an 'invisible' one, combining 'guns and grass [marijuana].'

"'We fight in many ways,' it said. 'Dope is one of our weapons . . . Freaks are revolutionaries and revolutionaries are freaks . . .'

"The alleged Weatherman declaration concluded with a promise to attack within the next 14 days 'a symbol or institution' of American justice.

(Continued on page 42)



STILL SMOKING? Are there some people who just can't quit?

A year ago his doctor ordered John Beam (not his real name) to stop smoking. John had just recovered from a massive coronary attack. The next might be fatal.

Since then John has tried to quit at least five times—and every time given up the attempt after just a few days.

At two-pack-a-day man for longer than he can remember, John becomes nervous and irritable when he tries to cut out smoking. Any small crisis—business or domestic—he is liable to blow sky high.

"Take away my cigarettes," says John, "and I'm not fit to live with."

John Beam is one of an increasing number of people who have desperately tried to give up smoking, but just can't make it.

Many of them have turned for help to one or another of the widely advertised smoking deterrents found in every drug store—often to no avail. Can anything be done for these people?

The answer is, "Yes."

One of the most effective smoking deterrents ever discovered is a drug called Lobeline Sulfate. Lobeline works, not by making smoking unpleasant, but by acting as a substitute for nicotine. It helps to remove the craving, and to reduce withdrawal symptoms.

However, don't think that if you want to quit smoking you can just walk into a drug store and ask for some Lobeline Sulfate. It's not as simple as that.

Unfortunately this highly effective drug has a big drawback. Taken in sufficient quantities to get the job done, it often upsets the stomach.

A number of years ago a team of scientists at a great American University determined to tackle this problem. After months of research they discovered that buffering the Lobeline Sulfate with two special antacids virtually eliminates any

likelihood of stomach upset. Also, just as importantly, these buffers increased the efficiency of the Lobeline, thus greatly reducing the amount necessary to do an effective job.

This discovery was the first, and has turned out to be the only, great product breakthrough in the smoking deterrent field since Lobeline Sulfate was first discovered. It was immediately patented* and Lobeline Sulfate is now available in this new form under the name of Bantron.®

No other smoking deterrent has such a patent. That is why Bantron can safely give you four times as much Lobeline in a single dose as any other deterrent in the drug store.

In appearance Bantron is a little white tablet, somewhat like an aspirin. It is easy to swallow, safe and pleasant to take, but marvelously effective.

Before Bantron was put on the market it was thoroughly researched. It was tested on hundreds of people who wanted to stop smoking. In these clinical tests 83%, more than 4 out of 5, quit easily and pleasantly with the help of Bantron in only 5 to 7 days. Today Bantron has helped countless others, and is the smoking deterrent many doctors not only recommended but use themselves.

If, like our friend John Beam, you still need help in your struggle to quit smoking you have probably not yet met Bantron. You may have chewed stacks of gum or sucked piles of lozenges, all calling themselves smoking deterrents—but only Bantron can bring you the effectiveness of buffered Lobeline Sulfate.

This is why, in clinical tests, 4 out of 5 people who took Bantron, kicked the habit within 7 days.

Isn't it worth a try?

*U.S. Pat. No. 2705695

WHAT CONGRESS LEARNED ABOUT THE "WEATHERMEN"

(Continued from page 41)

"Coincidentally or not, on the night of June 9, 1970, a dynamite time bomb exploded in a men's room of the New York City police headquarters. Doors and windows were smashed and eight persons slightly injured. On the following day, the Associated Press received a hand-printed message signed 'Weatherman,' which claimed credit for the bombing.

"Public messages also allegedly emanated from the Weatherman underground in honor of the 17th anniversary of the beginning of revolutionary activity by Fidel Castro (July 26).

"Before dawn on July 27, 1970, a phone call to a New York City newspaper from an alleged Weatherman announced the faction had just bombed the Bank of America in that city for reasons including the honoring of the Cuban revolution. A pipe bomb had indeed exploded outside the Wall Street office of the bank, shattering glass entrance doors. Letters signed 'Weatherman Underground' with a Detroit postmark were sent to newspapers in New York and San Francisco on July 25, 1970, declaring that the Cuban revolution was being celebrated by Weatherman attacks on 'American imperialism' with 'rocks, riots and bombs.'"

Today, according to the House committee report, the SDS is dead—broken into little pieces, scattered and confused. Local campus groups continue, trying to pick up the pieces, but differing on why they are organized and what they are trying to do. Professional outside radical groups wait in the wings to see if SDS can be reformed and manipulated again. The Weathermen continue, out of sight, perhaps 300 or so people setting off fires and bombs at unexpected places, a social danger like any criminal organization. These remain of an idealistic campus society organized in 1959 "to improve things" are wanted for crimes by the FBI. Some are fugitives overseas, with blood on their hands and little purpose in life except destruction.

The House committee report finds no fault with the original SDS of 1959-60. Regardless of young students' competence or lack of it to cope with the complexity of national and international social problems, their desire to grapple with them in campus organizations is held blameless by the committee report, but . . .

"The story of SDS makes one aware that youthful idealism—so vital to the progress of any society—is effective only when it is taken in balance, in relationship to all other elements in the body politic. As long as SDS resisted the penetration of extremists and undemocratic

ideologies, as long as it was self-disciplined and dedicated to the peaceful pursuit of sincere social concerns, as long as it encouraged orderly dissent, it held the potential for making a useful contribution to American life.

"Instead, it lowered barriers to participation by communists and other extreme elements of the left, compromised its initial self-restraint, and came to view itself as a galvanizing organization for demonstrations escalating in militancy. It adopted protest for protest's sake.

far too little of the role of the media in treating SDS as a home-grown "student" movement in newspapers, TV shows and broadcasts long after SDS had been taken over by adult leaders on and off of campuses and made itself subservient to the policies of foreign nations. With proper information, perhaps many of the SDS'ers who fell out when the Weathermen showed their hands might never have joined the latter-day SDS in the first place. From 1966, at least, enough was known of what had happened to SDS so that more college professors and intelligent newsmen



"Now, if you'd care to go another \$22,000 . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

rhetoric for rabble-rousing's sake, and, ultimately, confrontation for the sake of setting people at one another's throats. The Students for a Democratic Society became a misnomer, its strident cries became wild and often incoherent, and its credibility dwindled in the eyes of its adherents and those it sought to enlist.

"What the Students for a Democratic Society sought at the end was the destruction of democratic society.

"Just because the organization of SDS is now virtually a thing of the past does not mean that the problems raised by the rapid proliferation of campus unrest through the decade of the 1960's are apt to fade."

The House committee report says far too little about the role of campus administrators in harboring communist agitators who move in on necessarily naive student groups with their highly organized propaganda mechanisms and ready-made leadership corps to lead the students around by their noses. It says far too little of the role of some faculty members in such manipulation. It says

could have armed incoming students with better information. The Weathermen owe a great deal to others who have given them camouflage.

The House report closes with a warning which is useless if it is not intended specifically for those adults who are responsible for public information and for continuing campus policies:

"If both the youth and adults of this nation apply the lessons learned from the SDS experience intelligently, great progress can be made in balancing idealism and realism in a free society that wants to 'build, not burn' as SDS once urged.

"But if the legacy of SDS is to be an even more virulent manifestation of student radicalism in the decade of the '70's, the awful warning of longshoreman-turned-philosopher, Eric Hoffer, is apt to become a reality in American life. He once wrote—with respect to campus violence:

"When freedom destroys order, the yearning for order will destroy freedom."

THE END



Amazoy is the Trade Mark Registered U.S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass.

When I figured how much our old lawn cost us, I was staggered. Spring meant reseeding, weeding, feeding. Summer means fighting to keep our grass green thru hot dry spells.

It was sprinkler off, sprinkler on . . . mowing and crabgrass killers. There was no end to it!

So I plugged in Meyer Zoysia Grass, the grass perfected by the U.S. Govt. My plugs grew into a beautiful lawn that saves us work and money. Experience shows that my grass will do the same for you.

NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

You can plug my grass into part of your present lawn, or start a completely new lawn as you desire. You can plug it into poor soils where other grasses have failed you, like "builder's soil," clay or sandy soils — even salty beach areas.

PERFECT FOR SLOPES

You can plug it into slopes, let it stop erosion. You can plug it into hard-to-cover spots, play-worn areas, and I guarantee it will grow! How can you lose — think what you stand to gain!

WON'T WINTER KILL

An Amazoy lawn grows so thick and rich, it resists footwear, cookouts, lawn furniture and children's daily play. In fact, if you're like us you'll enjoy inviting visitors to walk on it, for walking on a Meyer Zoysia lawn is an unforgettable experience. Underfoot it's like a thick, pile carpet — so resistant to lawn enemies it never needs replacement.

Work Less • Worry Less • Spend Less

- Easy To Plant, Easy To Care For And Your Established Amazoy Lawn —
- Reduces Mowing $\frac{1}{3}$
- Reduces Blight, Diseases and Most Insects
- Perfect For Problem Areas
- Chokes Out Crabgrass
- Won't Winter Kill
- Stays Green Through Droughts
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Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass Was Perfected By The U.S. Govt., Approved By The U.S. Golf Association

**No Need To Rip Out Your Present Grass
Just Plug In Amazoy**

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. (Plant 1 foot apart, Checkerboard style.) Easy planting instructions with each order. Each plug 3 sq. inches.

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By Mike Senkiw, Agronomist

CUTS MOWING $\frac{2}{3}$

My Zoysia Grass will save you time and money in many ways. It won't winter-kill — has survived temps 30° below zero. Goes off its green color after killing frosts, regains new beauty every spring — a true perennial. It ends the need for crabgrass killers. Fertilizing and water (water costs money too) are rarely if ever needed. Cuts pushing a mower under a blazing summer sun by $\frac{2}{3}$.

DEFIES WEAR!

When America's largest University tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance, as in foot scuffing, the Zoysias (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52 species) led all others.

Your Amazoy lawn takes such wear as cookouts, lawn parties, lawn furniture, etc. Grows so thick you could play football on it and not get your feet muddy. Even if children play on it, they won't hurt it — or themselves.

UNLIMITED TRANSPLANTS

When your Amazoy lawn is established, you can take up plugs for planting other areas as desired. Each plug spreads to cover many times its own area, while the transplant area grows over again. Transplant all season long if you like. It's an endless supply!

NO SOD, NO SEED

Planting grass as live plugs is the modern method — recommended by turf experts. It's like planting a shrub; you can see what you are getting. Never sold as a slab of field grown sod you must cut up in order to plant.

There is no seed that produces the famous, winter-hardy Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass as perfected by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. (In fact, true Meyer Zoysia seed does not exist.)

That's why every Amazoy plug is 3 sq. inches and soil rich . . . producing permanent, perennial, winter-hardy turf with a root system reaching down 2 to 3 feet deep!

**Every Plug Is
GUARANTEED TO GROW**

IN YOUR SOIL • IN YOUR AREA

- **WON'T WINTER KILL** — has survived temperature 30° below zero!
- **WON'T HEAT KILL** — when other grasses burn out, Amazoy turns its loveliest!

EVERY PLUG MUST GROW WITHIN 45 DAYS OR WE REPLACE IT FREE. Since we're hardly in business for the fun of it, you know we have to be sure of our product,

START A "WEED-PROOF" LAWN OR CORRECT PROBLEM AREAS NOW

Considering the work and investment in your lawn, you'll agree there's no substitute for quality and experience. Also that no lawn can be any better than its grass itself.

So start a perennial lawn that grows more beautiful each year.

Start a lawn that will never burn out in drought and heat . . . that never needs reseeding . . . a lawn that is weed-proof all summer long — including hated crabgrass!

Based on our experience, and our guarantee your beautiful grass must live and grow . . . the only thing you will lose is lawn care and needless expense.

SAVE ON PATENTED STEP-ON PLUGGER, OR GET IT FREE WITH LARGER ORDERS OF 600 PLUGS OR MORE.

A growth-producing 2-way plugger that saves bending, time, work. Cuts away competing growth at same time it digs holes for plugs. Invaluable for transplanting. Rugged yet so light a woman can use it.

FREE UP 200 TO PLUGS

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Order Now For
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plugger,
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PLUGS **995**

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PLUGS **1375**

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THE STORY OF THE MARINES ON "THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"

(Continued from page 16)

captain of Morris' fleet, naive in the extreme, advised Hamet to go to Derna, where a popular uprising in his favor was "bound" to take place.

To Eaton's horror, Hamet followed the suggestion. Surprisingly, all went well—at first. Yusuf was apparently quite unpopular in Tripoli and Hamet's appearance at the close of 1802 was greeted warmly by the residents of Derna.

Hamet's popular success, however, didn't help bring peace with Tripoli. Yusuf had been building an army for several months and he felt stronger than ever.

Meanwhile, Tunis was stirring. The Bey demanded of Eaton a 36-gun frigate as a present, and the American consul was certain that "war with this regency is inevitable, except we take Tripoli by the beard and smite him under the fifth rib."

Hoping to convince Jefferson that the time was again right to aid Hamet in gaining control of all Tripoli, Eaton asked to be relieved of his post at Tripoli and sent home to report in person.

While he was en route, Congress suddenly woke up to Morris' lackluster performance and began to put together a third squadron. It was to be commanded by Edward Preble.

Morris was relieved in August, and Preble and his squadron arrived in the Mediterranean in September. Preble was an active and able commander, but he soon found himself in serious trouble through no fault of his own.

On Oct. 31, 1803, the beautiful 44-gun frigate *Philadelphia* ran aground near the port of Tripoli, while chasing a corsair. Soon, it was surrounded by Tripolitan cruisers. Listing to one side, the *Philadelphia* could not fire its guns. The next day, the ship surrendered and Tripoli found itself with 308 American prisoners—and a powerful frigate, for the ship was soon floated free.

The capture of the *Philadelphia* was a disaster for the Americans. Now Tripoli had exactly what it needed to drive a hard bargain, while the Americans had been made to look like fools.

It was also a disaster for Hamet. His followers had been promised American aid, but, with the capture of the *Philadelphia*, they drifted away. Deserted by his own people and apparently by the Americans, and again fearful of Yusuf, Hamet fled—this time to Egypt, the nearest foreign country to the east.

On Feb. 17, 1804, the Americans recouped some of their fallen prestige. On that day, about 60 Americans, led by a handsome young naval lieutenant named Stephen Decatur, sneaked into the harbor of Tripoli on board a small, captured cruiser renamed the *Intrepid*.

They boarded the anchored *Philadelphia*, set the vessel afire, and escaped without casualties. For Decatur, it was the first in a lifetime of heroics. For the United States, it was an important victory, even though a fine ship was lost.

That done, Preble's fleet fought valiantly. It bombarded the city of Tripoli several times. But even the destruction of the *Philadelphia* had not swayed Pasha Yusuf. He wanted \$3 million to ransom the *Philadelphia*'s crew. Then, maybe, he'd consider peace.

Back in the United States, the loss of the *Philadelphia* shocked Congress.

ing a favorable treaty. Toward this end, he was directed to help Eaton with his plan to put Hamet on the throne of Tripoli—as long as that plan seemed the best path to peace.

Now that he was back, Eaton began putting the pieces of his plan back together. The "Rightful Pasha," as Eaton always referred to Hamet, was somewhere on the Nile, hiding from his brother. Eaton had to find him, convince him to try again, then carry the whole thing off.

In mid-November, Eaton set out for Egypt in the brig *Argus*, which had secret orders to find Hamet and take him and his party to Tripoli. It was now al-



"Tell me again how you used to goof off when you were a kid."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Preble continued his vigorous action and called for reinforcements. This time the government responded quickly. Jefferson ordered four more frigates into the Mediterranean.

One of them, the 44-gun *President*, brought still another naval commander to the troubled North African waters. Commodore Samuel Barron. He outranked Preble, and so took command.

Barron had brought William Eaton back with him, now sporting a new title: Navy Agent of the United States for the Several Barbary Regencies.

While in Washington, Eaton had succeeded in persuading Jefferson to let him go ahead with the plan to install Hamet as Pasha. Contrary to the consul's reputation, Jefferson later wrote he'd found Eaton "not all wind in the sail, but with some good ordnance on the gun deck."

Arriving in the Mediterranean in September 1804, Barron commanded six frigates, two brigs and three schooners. His mission: to coerce Tripoli into sign-

most exactly three years since the scheme had been hatched.

Eaton's adventure must have seemed trivial compared to other events then taking place. Napoleon was crowned Emperor of France. Alexander Hamilton was killed by Aaron Burr. Spain declared war on Great Britain. Lord Nelson was honing the British fleet to a fine edge.

But for the United States, a small, young country just beginning to establish itself, Eaton's mission was as important as any of these happenings.

In late November, Eaton and the *Argus* reached Egypt, then in a state of near anarchy, having been occupied by Napoleon, then the English, then abandoned. At Alexandria, Eaton learned from the Turks, who held that area, that Hamet had gone up the Nile with a handful of his followers. There, he was thought to have joined the Mamelukes, the once powerful slave-soldiers who were now opposing the Turks.

In Eaton's party was U.S. Marine Lieutenant Presley Neville O'Bannon, a 29-year-old Virginian, husband of Gen. Daniel Morgan's granddaughter.

Eaton made a huge show upon arriving in Cairo in early December, and was greeted with ceremony by the Turkish Viceroy. Then, in an extraordinary and uncharacteristic demonstration of diplomacy and persuasion, Eaton convinced the Viceroy to give Hamet a safe-conduct pass to leave, even if he were fighting on the side of the Mamelukes.

On Feb. 5, the American and the "Rightful Pasha" finally met again near Alexandria. Hamet had brought 30 followers with him.

Eaton was in a hurry to get Hamet and his party aboard the *Argus* (anchored nearby) and shoved off for Derna, the first objective. But Hamet wanted to go by land. He felt that if he and his small party went by ship, his Arab followers on land would lose interest.

Eaton agreed. They would march across the edge of the great Libyan Desert (a part of the Sahara), a trip of some 520 miles.

First, they needed more troops, or at least more warm bodies. For the next month, Hamet and Eaton recruited men. The small camp was first joined by seven U.S. Marines and a midshipman from the *Argus*. These seven Marines, plus Lt. O'Bannon, are the eight who live in song today for their performance on the "shores of Tripoli." The little American contingent was a far cry from the 100 Marines Eaton had repeatedly requested, but it would have to do. The *Argus* then sailed off, after arranging to meet Eaton and his party on the Tripoli coast near Derna, in six weeks or so.

Since Egypt had changed hands so many times in recent years, it was swarming with soldiers of fortune. In Alexandria, Eaton and O'Bannon managed to collect a mixed company of 25 cannoneers, plus 38 Greek soldiers of fortune.

In the chronicles of what followed, the Americans, the Greeks and the European cannoneers of uncertain nationality were called "Christians," to distinguish them from the array of Arabic people in the group. Whether they were all Christians isn't certain.

Hamet himself provided a following of about 70 men. Two Arab malcontents, Sheik el Tahib and Sheik Mohomet, supplied another 300 mounted cavalry. From Sheik el Tahib, Eaton also rented 190 camels, at \$11 each, to carry supplies.

On March 6, the company, about 400 strong, began its bold and bizarre journey. In command was Gen. William Eaton, given the title by terms of his agreement with Hamet.

Before the first step was taken, trou-
(Continued on page 46)



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THE STORY OF THE MARINES ON "THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"

(Continued from page 45)

bles began. The Turkish officials arrested a few of Hamet's men and Hamet was so scared he almost ran away. Then, when the time came to march, only 107 camels showed up.

In the entire party, there were ten Americans—Eaton, Marine Lt. O'Bannon, Midshipman Peck, one Marine sergeant and six Marine privates. These proved to be men of extraordinary courage, ingenuity and tenacity.

When Eaton, Hamet and their little army moved out, Yusuf was gathering together an army of his own. He intended to send it eastward, to tangle with Hamet's band. Prisoners from the *Philadelphia* were put to work packing provisions for Yusuf's army.

The route Eaton and Hamet set out on was the same as that followed 138 years later by Britain's Field Marshal Montgomery, as he chased German General Erwin Rommel and his tanks across North Africa. Along the route are two famous WW2 battle sites—Tobruk and El Alamein.

Crossing the Libyan Desert was no picnic for the British and German forces in WW2, even with modern motorized equipment, tractors and jeeps. Eaton was attempting it with an undisciplined army of some 400 men, most of them on horseback, but some on foot. Instead of tanks, trucks and jeeps, he had camels and asses to haul supplies.

The first day went reasonably well, according to letters Midshipman Peck wrote his father. The little army marched 40 miles in the burning sun, expecting to find a good well at the campsite that night.

"Here commenced the first of our sufferings," Peck wrote. The well was dry. "Had it not been for a few oranges I had, I should hardly have been able to move the next morning," he reported.

The second day, the Arabs refused to resume the march. They wanted more money. Eaton blew a gasket. He declared he'd abandon the whole project if he didn't get obedience. The Arabs relented, but it was a bad beginning. During the delay, the dry well had been cleared and water found, "worse, if possible, than bilgewater," Peck wrote.

For the next five days, everything went reasonably well. The caravan averaged about 25 miles a day. It camped at El Alamein on March 11, crossing a route that Alexander the Great had taken 2,136 years before.

Toward the middle of March, cold rains began to fall. General Eaton—he used the title all the time now—ordered a halt. The next morning, the camel drivers refused to move unless they got more money. Eaton "reconciled them with promises," according to Peck. They

made 12 miles by the end of that day.

By nightfall on March 18, the weary caravan reached the coastal village of Marsa Matruh. There, Eaton learned to his consternation that Hamet had promised the Arab sheiks they'd be able to leave the party at this point.

The only way to keep the caravan moving was to pay the individual camel drivers. Eaton wheedled \$140 from his "Christian" soldiers and added all the cash he had—except for three Venetian sequins.

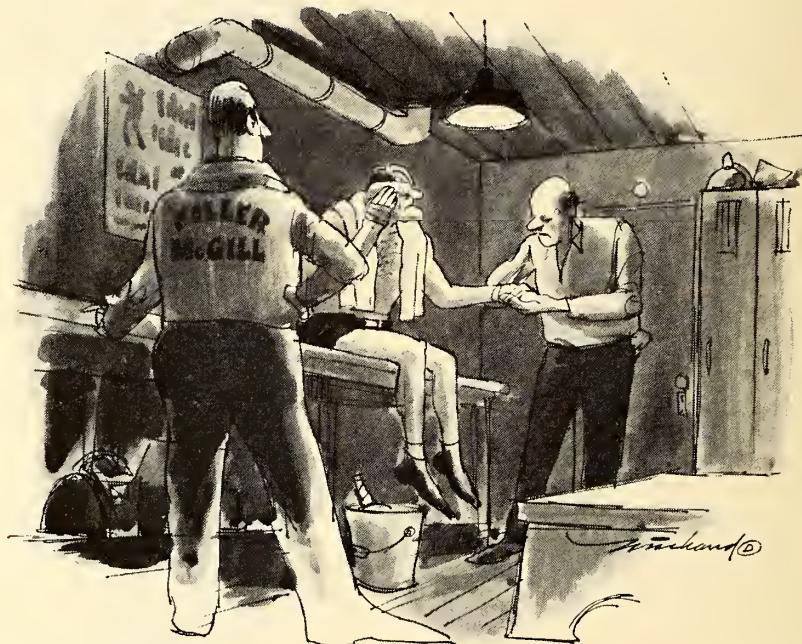
Hamet paid the caravan with this money the next day, but more than 60

endeavored to extort everything from us," Peck wrote his father.

On March 22, the little army reached a friendly Bedouin encampment. Here, they rested for five days, and drank good water. Since they had little cash, however, they couldn't buy much food.

The stopover had other benefits, though. Eighty mounted Arabs joined the army and, later, 47 tents of Arab families also joined, adding another 150 fighting men. Another 90 camels were hired, on credit.

Just when they were about to start off again, Sheik el Tahib, the camel king, sparked a revolt among the Arabs who'd just joined the march. With half of them



"Well, you came through the crowd, climbed into the ring, met for the instructions, they played the Star-Spangled Banner . . . and that was it."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

drivers had left for Egypt during the night and the rest wouldn't go forward. This time, the cause was Hamet. He was running scared again. He'd heard rumors of Yusuf's army and he now wanted to wait until he saw American warships off the coast. The next night, the remaining 40 camels left.

Eaton solved this crisis by using his Marines and the Greeks to guard the supplies. He told the Arabs they could march forward—or go hungry. The 38 loyal Greeks and eight Marines convinced them. The next day, 50 camels returned and the army advanced 13 more miles.

"We continued our march by irregular stages, until the 22nd, halting whenever water was to be procured, and frequently suffering very much from the want of it; our only provisions a handful of rice and 2 biscuits a day, and every day perplexed and harassed by Arabs for money, who, finding us in their power,

in his train, he started back to Egypt, plainly believing that Eaton would beg him to return and pay him more.

Eaton marched on without him. After a few hours, the Sheik caught up. Eaton called the man into his tent.

"I have found you at the head of every commotion which has happened since we left Alexandria. You are the instigator of the present unrest among the sheiks. Leave my tent. But mark! If I find another mutiny in camp, I will put you to instant death as the fomenter of it," Eaton told him.

The army made only five miles that day.

Now, Hamet's fears were showing themselves again. The little band was about halfway to Derna and the "Rightful Pasha" couldn't get his mind off the approaching showdown with Yusuf's troops. He fled the camp with a few followers.

Two hours later he returned, saying

he'd been forced to make a retreat to convince his followers he was looking after their interests. Eaton received him coldly.

The days that followed were no improvement. Arabs deserted right and left. Sheiks tried to foment revolt—then asked for money. Whatever supplies were not under continual Marine or Greek guard disappeared almost immediately.

After one temporary desertion en masse, Eaton summed up his feelings in his journal: "This will detain us until tomorrow. From Alexandria to this place, we have experienced continual altercations, contentions and delays among the Arabs. They have no sense of patriotism, truth nor honor, and no attachment where they have no prospect of gain . . . poverty makes them thieves and practice renders them adroit in stealing."

Still, with threats, cajolery and raw leadership, Eaton managed to hold his little army together. By the beginning of April, they numbered 700 fighting men and 500 family members and servants. But they were without money and their food consisted only of rice and biscuits.

Since those days, American fighting men have made many desperate marches. Before Eaton's time, Benedict Arnold's march on Quebec in the early days of the Revolutionary War and Washington's flight across New Jersey were legend. But rarely had so long a march been attempted over worse country, with so many problems, as that commanded by "General" Eaton.

"Certainly, it was one of the most extraordinary expeditions ever sat on foot," Midshipman Peck wrote his father. "The

country was a melancholy desert throughout and (for most of the trip) we saw neither house, nor tree, nor hardly anything green."

Once again Hamet wanted to pull out. "I told him if they preferred famine to fatigue, they might have the choice, and ordered the rations stopped," Eaton wrote. But Hamet and his men threatened to seize all the remaining food.

Eaton sounded the call to arms. His "Christian" guard—50 or so Europeans and Marines—formed a line of battle. The 700-odd Arabs massed opposite them. For nearly an hour, the unequal forces stood toe-to-toe. Then Hamet softened. Eventually, peace was made.

"The firm and decided conduct of Mr. O'Bannon, as on all other occasions," Eaton wrote, "did much to deter the violence of the savages by whom we were surrounded . . ."

Finally, as the ragtag army reached Tobruk, provisions almost gone, word came that an American ship had been sighted about 40 miles up the coast. "In an instant," Eaton noted, "the face of everything changed from pensive gloom to enthusiastic gladness. Nothing more heard of the mutiny."

Four days later, they met the American sloop *Hornet*. The *Argus* arrived soon after. For six days, the army rested and replenished itself, while Eaton got some more money from the naval commander. On April 23, they marched on, with Derna less than 50 miles distant.

Two days later—not without more threatened mutinies, more pay off demands, and new problems with Hamet—the army was nearly in sight of Derna. It was April 25, 1805. The 50-day march was over.

Eaton, who was about to lead an army into battle for the first time in his life, and Hamet, pretender to the throne, sat down to plan their attack. As they talked, an exhausted courier arrived at their camp. Yusuf's relief army was heading toward Derna, he told them. And, by forced marches, it might even beat Eaton and his men to the city.

Again, there was a mutiny. This time, Eaton used the \$2,000 spending money he'd gotten from the *Argus*. The men began to organize for the attack.

Derna was a flourishing center of date groves and irrigated gardens, one of the few rich areas along hundreds of miles of desolate coastline. It was set back on the bay a mile from the sea, on a low plateau extending from the mountains. At this point, a river, the Wadi Derna, gushed forth and ran into the Mediterranean—the source of Derna's riches.

The town itself was characteristic of old Mediterranean towns, with narrow, winding streets, low, white-painted stucco buildings and a large Mosque in the center of the city. About a third

(Continued on page 48)

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THE STORY OF THE MARINES ON "THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"

(Continued from page 47)

of the town had been fortified against Eaton's approach. The batteries near the shore included eight nine-pound guns.

While Eaton and Hamet studied the town, several sympathetic sheiks rode out to join the party. They brought encouraging news. Yusuf's army hadn't arrived yet. The present Governor had only 800 men to defend the city. What's more, many in the undefended two-thirds of the city were ready to go over to Hamet.

On April 26, Eaton sent a letter to the Governor, asking for passage through the city and for supplies. The note came back with this refusal: "My head or yours."

The next morning, the American warships pulled to within 100 yards of the shore batteries and started blasting away. Soon, the shore guns were silenced.

Then, Eaton's men attacked. The little band of Marines and Greeks hit Derna's hard fortifications in the center. Hamet and his greater army swept around behind, entering the city through the area known to be friendly to him. Then, they sat and waited for Eaton and the "Christian" troops.

But the Marines and the Greeks were bearing the full brunt of a vigorous defense. The musket fire against them was increasingly effective. When Eaton's thin line seemed about to break, he ordered a charge.

"We rushed forward against a host of savages more than ten to our one," Eaton wrote. "They fled from their coverts irregularly, firing in retreat from every palm tree. At this moment, I received a ball through my left wrist, which deprived me of the use of the hand, and, of course, my rifle."

Eaton grabbed a sword with his good hand and continued the advance. Soon, his force occupied the shore batteries and turned the cannons on the remaining defenders. By 4 o'clock that afternoon, the city was won. Two of the Marines had been killed, one wounded.

For a brief moment in history, William Eaton was a conquering hero.

So stirring was his march—and victory—that John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a poem about it:

"... Not to the swift, nor to the strong,
The battles of the right belong;
For he who strikes for Freedom wears
The armour of the captive's prayers,
And Nature proffers to his cause
The strength of her eternal laws. . . ."

On May 1, Yusuf's lieutenant, Hassan Bey, arrived at the gates of Derna with nearly 3,000 men. In the next six weeks, he attacked twice and was driven off each time.

Eaton pleaded with Barron for reinforcements and permission to march on

to take Tripoli and complete the plan. "Had aid come forward seasonably which we hoped to receive here, we might now have been at Cape Mensurat, and in 15 days more, at Tripoli."

Finally, on June 11, 1805, not a whole day after Yusuf's army had been turned back the second time, the *Constellation* arrived off Derna. Now, Eaton and Hamet thought, we'll have the arms and the men to finish the job.

But the *Constellation* did not bring troops. Instead, it brought Eaton a letter informing him that a private emissary from Jefferson, Tobias Lear, had concluded a peace treaty with Yusuf. Most sickening to Eaton was the fact that his government had thus betrayed Hamet. The ship also brought orders for Eaton to abandon Derna. The adventure was at an end. The Marines were



"When I snap my fingers you will awake and rejoin the establishment."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

leaving the shores of Tripoli. Hamet, his private party and the Greeks sailed with them to Malta for safety's sake. Most of Hamet's supporters were left to Yusuf's mercy in Derna, where they disappear from history.

"Six hours before, the forces attacking Derna had been ready to flee. Now, its miserable people were prey to their enemies for no other crime but too much confidence in us," Eaton wrote. And Hamet had fallen "from the most flattering prospects of a kingdom, to beggary."

Eaton was no longer a conquering general, but a naval agent whose mission had ended.

On Malta, Hamet presented O'Bannon with a sword, whose hilt and blade were carved in the Mameluke tradition. A similar scimitar is still the Marine officers' dress sword—the oldest weapon in continuous use in our armed forces.



TOM WUJAHN
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The peace the Americans had signed with Yusuf was a good one—the cheapest ever signed by a Barbary ruler. And Eaton's heroic march had much to do with that. Yusuf had obviously been terrified.

But, for Eaton, this excellent treaty was not enough. In the years that followed, the idea that he and Hamet had been betrayed became an obsession with him.

He died on June 1, 1811, six years after he'd captured Derna, old at just 47 years, and embittered.

Hamet finally returned to Egypt, where he died some time in the 1820's.

Marine Lt. O'Bannon lived until age 74, dying in 1850. He served in both houses of the Kentucky legislature. A U.S. Navy destroyer named for him served in WW1. A second U.S.S. *O'Bannon* served in WW2 and gained distinction in the fierce naval battles off Guadalcanal. She even inflicted some of the wounds that finally sent the Japanese battleship *Hiei* to the bottom.

The action on the shores of Tripoli was not the last time the young United States would have to fight for her freedom to sail the seas. A few years later, a similar war erupted with Algeria. Stephen Decatur, now a commodore, took a fleet to the Mediterranean and ended that one—even collecting indem-

nities from the Barbary rulers. And, in 1812, the Americans fought the British on much the same subject.

These battles saw the beginnings of the Navy and of the Marine Corps. The eight Marines, one midshipman, "General" Eaton, and their handful of European colleagues carried out their mission against the foe while keeping a tight rein on their more numerous and often mutinous allies. Which is quite a performance.

No complete roster of the seven enlisted Marines in Lt. O'Bannon's shore party exists. Once aboard the *Argus*, their names were intermixed with the *Argus'* own Marine contingent, all of whom came under O'Bannon when he went aboard.

Three Marines on the *Argus* are presumed to have been in the shore party because they were promoted by O'Bannon on Aug. 1, 1805, and nobody aboard is thought to have rated promotion in O'Bannon's eyes more than those of Eaton's army. These three are:

Corp. Arthur Campbell, promoted to sergeant.

Pvt. Bernard O'Brien, promoted to corporal.

Pvt. James Owens, promoted to corporal.

Three others are positively identified among the seven. They are listed as casualties at Derna. Their names:

Pvt. John Wilton, killed in action, April 27, 1805.

Pvt. Edward Stewart, died of wounds, May 30, 1805.

Pvt. David Thomas, wounded in action, April 27, 1805.

There's no clue today to the seventh Marine, except that his name is probably on the larger roll of Marines on the *Argus* when it went to Malta. But he is imbedded anonymously in history in the phrase in a song "... to the shores of Tripoli."

THE END

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A LOOK AT WEST GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES

(Continued from page 23)

would like to keep U.S. protection "only long enough" to work out "other options" to keep the bear from the door without relying on us.

But what options are by no means clear, so "long enough" is a period of time without any visible end at present. Hence, they'd be greatly cheered if the U.S. would strengthen its image and make it clearer that we will continue to be the strongest country in the world, and one they could depend on to support freedom indefinitely.

It is difficult to judge the battle effectiveness of the German armed forces. The fighting qualities of peacetime armies are never easy to estimate, but there are some basic observations possible.

First, the army. I was with a number of West German army units—including armor, infantry and home defense—at different stages of training.

Watching infantry practicing in the pouring rain at the firing range overlooking the Baltic Sea near Putlos was impressive. Many of the men knew how to use their weapons well. On the other hand, I saw tank crews at another range who reacted slowly to orders. Perhaps it was only because they use exceptional caution with live ammunition. For whatever reason, they did not look especially sharp. Their marksmanship looked adequate, not great. They did manage to hit targets eventually. Their equipment, the tanks themselves, did not seem in great condition. One had a gun out of line, another had a broken turret that

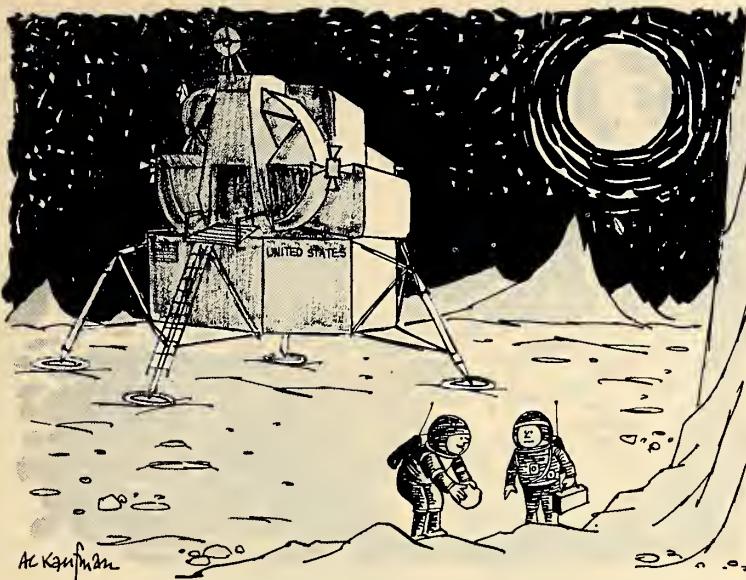
could not swing around. But I also saw maintenance crews at the same base who were keeping other tanks in good shape. The anti-tank rockets, including the training devices, were quite impressive. The Germans claim these can get 80% hits if they get within their median range. They are potent weapons, especially since they can be fired from some distance away by electronics equipment connecting the rocket itself to the firing position and the guidance system.

In Bavaria, I saw training exercises where I easily spotted a mock ambush—while the advancing unit walked right into it. But the same men later did a good job of setting up mortars at the edge of a tree line; and some new trainees looked especially good. There were a couple of non-coms putting them through their paces, who seemed quite professional. Most of the non-coms I saw seemed to be a good cut of men, and except for the very young ones they showed professional confidence. They have good discipline and are not afraid to talk out in full sessions in front of their commanders. They seem to do their jobs well and may be the real strength of the West German army.

The biggest problem with the non-coms is that there just are not enough of them. The sergeants and corporals seemed more concerned with establishing tight discipline than the officer corps—with the exception of some lieutenants who must deal directly with enlisted men. Among the officers there seems to be a tendency among those of lower rank



"Good—with your paycheck and our six charge cards, we'll just about make it through the month!"



"A few years back when I proposed to my wife I promised her the moon. The least I can do is bring her a piece of it."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

to be much more permissive. Army officers seem capable, professional and very well trained. There are two types, the old-line and the new, and they are frequently of different personalities. As a generality, the old-line officers are usually a lot more rigid and often have less sense of humor. They usually combine "gentlemen of the old school" charm and a kind of prudishness. They are not ashamed of having been soldiers in WW2.

The younger officers are much less reserved. They laugh more easily, show less total dedication to their profession and often feel great guilt about past German military men. There's a visible cleavage between the younger "modern soldiers" and the older "traditionalists." There is sometimes bitterness toward superiors who are of the "old school," and in extreme cases there are clashes that resemble that between "Captain Queeg" and his junior officers. It is a combination personality conflict and psychological hang-up over WW2.

Enlisted men, especially the recruits, probably look pretty much the same in most armies. With time they get better, but the German GI is certainly not a sharp soldier. Morale is apparently low among these men. One negative sign is that some barracks are kept in poor shape. Obviously many of the enlisted men have little pride in their living quarters, or in their appearance as soldiers, and the German soldiers are not heroes to West German civilians. They cannot go about in their uniforms without being abused, teased or treated rudely. Soldiers cannot do well with girls except in certain locations.

The soldiers have two very special

grievances. First, there is no equivalent to our GI Bill of Rights. Second, and this causes great bitterness, many German soldiers feel that they are picking up the check for those who refuse to serve. They have few complaints about the service itself. Discipline is easy-going and they know it. They are aware that it is less than in other armies, including the American. They seem to like their officers, are well fed, and are very happy that they do very little marching and drilling, compared to what they had expected. Most admit that life is better in the army than they thought it would be. No one told me it was worse. As with American youth, they are confused over issues. They would rather not serve, but have little idea of an alternative to keeping a decent army.

A recent addition to the German army is the home guard. Under this concept, trained reservists will report to specific stations in an emergency. But there are a number of problems. One is the population mobility in Germany today because of the open labor market. Frequently a reservist who has been assigned to a unit somewhere near his home on the

(Continued on page 52)

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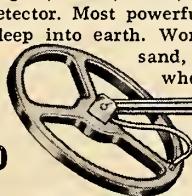
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A LOOK AT WEST GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES

(Continued from page 51)

Baltic Sea will get a job in Munich. Suddenly, the unit is short a man. But the Bundeswehr planners still figure that 80% of their reservists will show up within 24 hours of a call-up.

One great problem for all the German armed forces is keeping highly trained technicians from being "hijacked" by private industry. They have two interesting concepts for keeping men in the service. One is that they demand up to 15-year enlistments for some positions. In return for this lengthy enlistment, they will give a man top flight technical training over long periods of time. They are convinced that it is simply not worth it to train a man in sophisticated skills for a normal three or four-year enlistment.

A method of encouraging reenlistments is to give draftees their entire 18-month duty with the same unit, often in the same location. This is done by having a training company attached to a regular battalion. The men get their basic training, then stay in place—keeping the same commander and the same friends from the very beginning. They get familiar with their surroundings and the personnel above them. Apparently this is very helpful in getting men to decide to stay in the service. With this plan, the Germans have been able to increase the number of NCO's considerably.

German air force personnel are fairly competent. They are sharper than army personnel and have less concern about the concept over tradition that plagues the ground forces. Because they are a smaller outfit, they work more closely together. Their jobs are more technical. Discipline—or the lack of it—among the enlisted personnel is not a big problem.

German fighter pilots seem adequate for their jobs—or better than adequate. Their technical skill is good. Americans who serve with them say that they are perfectly up to the task of handling the kind of assignments our Air Force carries out in Vietnam. An American major, who had been serving with them several months, told me that he would not hesitate for a moment to fly with them in Vietnam under combat conditions. German air force officers feel that they can handle anything that can be thrown at them, within reason. However, the pure statistics of the situation are such that they pretty obviously could not handle an all-out attack alone. And even with NATO fighting all out, we would probably have to get many additional U.S. aircraft into the area in a big hurry. One air force unit that especially impressed me was a surface-to-air missile defense unit only 90 seconds flying time from the eastern border. The men were sharp and seemed ready for business at any time.

A major problem for the air force is getting sufficient space for air exercises

in crowded Germany. While I was at one base, the commanding officer received an abusive phone call from an irate farmer about aircraft making low passes over his house.

Unable to get the farmer to listen to reason, the C.O. asked if he could positively identify the planes' markings. When the complainer assured him that they had German crosses, the commander said: "That's good news. Call me back if you get planes overhead with Red Stars."

in a Starfighter. Although a majority of Starfighter pilots have a thousand hours of flying time in that plane, this fellow was exceptional because of his age. When a jet fighter streaks over the local school, his grandchildren boast to the other kids, "There goes grandfather in his Starfighter!"

The German navy has two main jobs as part of NATO, according to a naval document:

"In the Baltic Sea, NATO has to fulfill two duties. On one hand it has to protect the coastline and the isles, and on the other to avoid a breakthrough into the North Sea and to the Atlantic Ocean.



"For years I scrupulously avoided temptation . . . Now I can't even find it."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

One cannot end even a brief look at the West German air force without mentioning the Starfighter scandal. Over 100 of their American-built Starfighter jets have crashed, with more than half the pilots killed. The German press has had a field day with the continuing story for several years, and the German air force has been the butt of many jokes. (First German: "I've always wanted my own Starfighter." His friend: "That's easy. Just buy a piece of land and wait for one to crash on it.")

Blame for the Starfighter crashes has been mixed between faulting (1) the state of the equipment and instruction that we delivered and (2) the adequacy of the training that the pilots got, or absorbed, in the plane's operation. Crashes of these sophisticated planes have now dropped to a tolerable level and, says the West German air force, are no greater per flight hour than most fighter craft flown in the world today.

While I was at the air force base at Lagerlechfeld, there was quite a celebration when a German pilot landed after completing his 1000th flight hour

For these duties the German and the Danish Navy have far fewer warships than the Warsaw Pact [Communist Alliance]. NATO has only 19 ships of a comparable size, and some of these are older types, to oppose the 55 cruisers, frigates and destroyers. The West has only 15 submarines and 9 submarine-hunters in opposition to the 66 submarines and 146 submarine-hunters. The Warsaw Pact has 247 fast-patrol-boats of which 63 are fitted with modern guided missiles. NATO has only 56 fast-patrol-boats."

The Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland have landing craft available to carry in over 10,000 Communist bloc troops in an initial assault in the West German and Danish Baltic Sea area, and these three navies have had numerous amphibious training exercises.

Fortunately, the shallow depth of the water and the narrow seas make the Baltic Sea a good area for defense. The other side would have a hard time coming through there despite its overwhelming naval strength in the area. The Baltic is ideal for mine warfare, and much of the German defense posture is

based on the use of mines and torpedoes.

While with the German navy, I visited naval installations at Kiel, inspected the underwater school and research center at Eckernfoerde and cruised on the Baltic Sea aboard the fast-minesweeper *Wega*. The German officers and sailors seemed to be well trained, although laxness in discipline shows in many ways. Enlisted men carry out orders efficiently, more or less, but there is very little of the old German "snap to" and no one seems in a rush to get things done. Perhaps this is just normal for peacetime. German sailors seem to have more pride in their service than the army—they go on liberty in their uniforms a lot more often, for example.

THE UNDERWATER demolition and ordnance schools and testing areas are quite impressive. The frogmen are well equipped and are perhaps the most thoroughly trained military men in the world. They must qualify as frogmen, parachutists and rangers to get into special underwater warfare units. Unfortunately, the Warsaw Pact Baltic forces have a minimum of a thousand underwater fighters, half of whom are Soviets. They outnumber the West German frogmen ten to one, but I doubt they are as well trained.

A major problem in the German armed forces—especially the army—is the battle between "traditionalists" and those who believe in the "new army." The civilian authorities have sided with the new army concept. One general officer has already left the service over

this issue and others are expected to follow. These men feel that they will have no voice in the present defense setup.

The West German armed forces are "trained for democracy." They are taught constantly in their troop information programs and other educational forums that armies are created to protect and defend the peace, not to wage wars. Although there have been efforts at the lower command levels to reintroduce the old Prussian military tradition, the official policy is to play it down. This is a "new army with no roots" according to anti-traditionalists. They point to the past history of German armies and say that they want no part of their heritage.

Last year, a group of young lieutenants issued a public statement on the duty of the "new" German officer.

The anti-traditionalists say that it is possible to have effective armed forces without roots in a military past. They see the normal pride and interest in handling technical equipment as a replacement for tradition, and feel that with proper training, the armed forces will be able to do their job.

THERE ARE FEW OFFICERS above the rank of captain who support the anti-traditionalists. The older and more experienced officers believe that there has to be some connection between the past and the present. They want to take "the best" of the past as the basic tradition of the West German forces.

Among the captains, a great majority are on the side of the older officers, and

(Continued on page 54)

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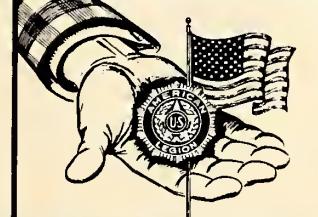
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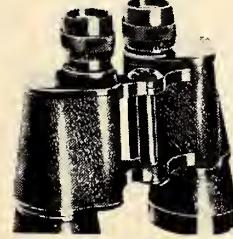


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Living costs probably won't rise quite so rapidly this year as last, but nonetheless almost every consumer continues to be highly price conscious. **Here are some buying tips from the pros in the retail field:**

SEASONAL ITEMS—The best bargains come early in the year (before spring sets in) and then again right after July 4th. The reason is that stores clean out existing inventory at those intervals.

TRADITIONAL SALES—In some lines, older selling traditions linger on—though not so universally as years ago. Thus "white sales" (sheets, towels, pillowcases, etc.) tend to persist in January, May and August. Some retailers still post their best furniture prices in January and February. And July and August continue to have a fair amount of bargains in furs.

STYLE ITEMS—You can always get bargains at the end of the season or the twilight of a style. But remember this: While the price may be lowest then, you're buying a year-old model and have to gauge whether its appearance will stand up. Incidentally, this applies to autos, too, where you additionally have to consider a depreciation factor.

LOSS LEADERS—Some stores, notably the chains and the discount houses, deliberately cut prices at the height of a season to lure customers away from competitors. **But they usually do this only on an individual item basis.**

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS: Watch store ads carefully, both for sales and loss leaders; shop when the price is best—not when the impulse to acquire something smites you; shop in areas where competition is strongest.

Meantime, here is the meager list of merchandise (aside from food, which has big seasonal ups and downs), of items in which prices have moved very little in the past year: men's lightweight jackets; cotton or man-made fiber slacks; nylon hose; hand lotions, shaving cream and deodorants; TV sets; portable and table-model radios; portable tape recorders; phonograph records; movie cameras, and 35 mm color film.

★ ★ ★

If you think you are being hit hard by rising prices, it may be some consolation to know that in most of the free world inflation is worse than in the United States. Also, it's a factor to take into account if you plan to travel abroad this year. By way of a quick rundown:

- Far and away the worst inflation looms in Argentina and Brazil.
- An uncomfortable cost hike meantime is occurring in Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany and Switzerland.
- Price rises at a somewhat slower pace—though still ahead of ours—are evident in Italy, Austria and Norway. But three major nations doing better than we in controlling inflation are: France, Canada and Venezuela.

★ ★ ★

Medical notes: If you're eligible for medicare, remember that on July 1 the monthly premium for Part B (the voluntary end for physicians and non-hospital services) rises from \$5.30 to \$5.60.

Meantime, dental health insurance is growing by leaps and bounds. About 7½ million people are covered now. In five years, that figure will rise to a minimum of 15 million and may go as high as 30 million.

★ ★ ★

Note these developments on the automotive front:

AUTOS: For a variety of reasons—including costs—automakers plan a minimum number of changes in their 1972 models, which will appear this fall. General Motors will leave its intermediate lines (Chevelle, Le Mans, Cutlass, Skylark) as is. Chrysler is making no changes in interior design. American Motors will keep alterations to a minimum.

GASOLINE: The great majority of filling stations, accounting for around 80% of gasoline sales, must post octane ratings on their pumps as of June 28. The Federal Trade Commission, which issued the regulation, thinks motorists often buy the wrong gas—particularly on the high-octane side.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

A LOOK AT WEST GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES

(Continued from page 53)

most of the senior lieutenants are probably in basic agreement with them. Among the younger lieutenants there is a tendency to be anti-traditional, but it may be that only the outspoken are heard from. Apparently even many of these modify their views once they join units and take over command.

In some local army headquarters there are pictures of German military figures such as Rommel and Guderian. The navy keeps even closer to tradition in a formal sense, especially among the officers. They have missile destroyers named the *Mölders* (after a WW2 flying ace), the *Lütjens* (after the fleet vice admiral who went down with his flag on the battleship *Bismarck*) and the *Rommel*. Most impressive, a ship will ring a bell, lower its flag and the crew will stand at attention as it passes the Naval Memorial near Kiel.

UNTIL RECENT YEARS it was felt that the military in East Germany and other satellite nations might use a war as an occasion to rebel against the Soviets. Today, top level leaders in West Germany are discouragingly certain that these satellite nations would fight for the USSR. They say that 100% of the East German officers are Party members and so are a majority of the non-commissioned officers. (The East German border police are another thing. There is great disloyalty among them, and they could not be trusted by the Communists to do their jobs in a real showdown.)

West German military planners also assume that the Bulgarian and Hungarian armies would fight for the Soviet cause, and so would the Polish army if the enemy were West Germany. Although they do not think that Moscow could count on the Czech or Rumanian armed forces to carry out combat assignments, they anticipate that these forces would take care of local security within their own countries on behalf of the Kremlin.

Behind the increased strength and reliability of the Communist bloc forces in East Europe, the overall strategic buildup of the Soviet armed forces continues at a frightening rate. NATO experts see the Communists ahead in many areas and closing the gap in those military fields where they are behind.

Perhaps most dangerous of all is the euphoria in the West. The peoples of the United States and Europe simply refuse to face the threat from the East. Veteran foreign correspondent Drew Middleton summed it up by quoting a British statesman comparing today to just prior to WW2: "In some ways the situation is worse than in 1939."

THE END

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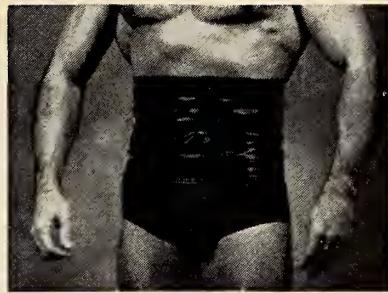
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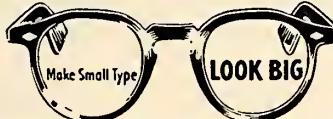
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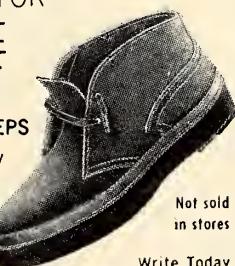


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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

QUICK SNAPBACK

The teacher was reproofing one of her young pupils who had fallen into the habit of swearing.

"If you feel you must say something, why don't you just say, 'Oh, brother,' or something like that?" she suggested. "Your father doesn't swear, does he?" "No, ma'am," replied the boy.

"Well, suppose he were working in the garden and suddenly stepped backward on a rake and it flew up and hit him from behind. What would he say?" the teacher queried.

"He'd say," answered the youngster, "you're home early, dear!"

F. G. KERNAN

LAY-AWAKE PLAN?

A young wife looked unusually tired one morning, and over the breakfast table her husband asked her what was wrong.

"I've been buying things on the lay-away plan," she admitted. "Don't you mean lay-away plan?" he asked.

"No," she replied. "I mean what I said. I buy things I can't afford and then I lay awake all night worrying how you're going to pay for them."

DAN BENNETT

SIZEABLE TROUBLE

A tearful matron phoned the reducing salon exclaiming that her husband had just given her a lovely gift, and she couldn't get into it.

The salon operator gave her an appointment, and then added soothingly, "Don't worry, Madam, we'll have you wearing that dress in no time."

"Who said anything about a dress?" she sobbed. "He gave me a Volkswagen!"

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

NO GREATER LOVE

Because I love him, I can greet
The dawn in golfing clothes—
Play eighteen holes on blistered feet—
Get sunburn on my nose.
The thing that bugs me most is—I've
Discovered I must doff
My precious Chanel Number Five
And douse myself with OFF.

OTTA LOUISE CHASE

HAIRY SOLUTION

Home haircoloring kits: An item that was invented for the woman who likes to hue-it-herself.

THOMAS LAMANCE

LIGHT WORK

"No job for me; I'll live by my wits,"
Said the long-haired, bewhiskered son.
"By your wits?" sighed dad. "Well, half
a loaf,
They tell me, is better than none."

PETER E. VALTYSSON

AESTHETICS VS. ECOLOGY

Don't cut the weeds. We need the oxygen.
S. S. BIDDLE

I CAN'T KEEP MY BIG MOUTH SHUT!

Reviewing most social occasions
I'm really appalled at the way
I've found it so hard to say nothing
The times I've had nothing to say.

HAL CLADWICK

SWITCH

Anybody who thinks there's no fool like an old fool probably doesn't understand young people very well.

FRANKLIN P. JONES



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